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EDITORIAL COMMENT

ISABEL McISAAC

We know that hundreds of Miss McIsaac's friends in many distant places will want to know something of the circumstances of her illness and death.

We believe that the first breakdown, from which she never fully recovered, was from her staying too long at her post at the Illinois Training School. The difficulties of her position in this great hospital, dominated by political control, after seventeen years of magnificent service, proved in the end to be more than she could endure. After retiring to Cranford with her sister she gave herself no interval of perfect rest, but entered enthusiastically into the work of the home and the farm, one side of which she has shown in her little book, *A New Cranford*—and during these years she wrote her three text-books, *Primary Nursing Technique*, *Hygiene for Nurses* and *Bacteriology for Nurses* which were prepared for the definite purpose of filling a great need among young probationers and their superintendents. Although she had not been specially trained for literary work, she possessed a very unusual ability for literary expression.

During those years at Cranford she served as president of the JOURNAL Board, as chairman of the Robb Memorial Committee and, for two years, as inter-state secretary, traveling constantly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which was a tremendous strain nervously and physically, from which she felt she never entirely recovered.

The two years of service as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps were difficult ones as they meant adapting herself to a new kind of work and also because, on account of the illness of the president of the American Nurses' Association, Miss Sly, she was obliged to assume

the duties of president. In the second year of her service came the war in Mexico, which she took greatly to heart. One of her last notes to the JOURNAL office, accompanying the list of nurses sent to Vera Cruz, contained the comment:

They went with a few hours' notice so there was no time to write earlier. It makes me positively sick to think of them walking straight into that seething cauldron—but they are young and cheerful.

Her health was already impaired and then there came the crash of the war in Europe. Under the stress and strain of war conditions she failed to take advantage of the six weeks' vacation which was due her and spent only two weeks at Cranford early in the summer. Realizing that her strength was giving way, she resigned her position but refused to leave her office until her successor should reach Washington from the Philippines. On the day following Miss Thompson's arrival she became seriously ill and was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital where she lived for nineteen days. Her sister, the "Euphemia" of Cranford, was with her, to her great comfort. So long as she was conscious she was making plans to be taken home. The diagnosis of her disease was pernicious anemia. Burial was at her old home in Waterloo, Iowa. A description of the services at Waterloo was sent us by one of our readers there, Nanna Colby, as follows:

The burial of Miss Isabel McIsaac occurred at Waterloo, Iowa, her childhood home, on Thursday, September 24. Her sister Euphemia and a brother accompanied her. Before the appointed hour of service, a large representation of nurses, all who could possibly leave their tasks, assembled in the chapel. They were alone with her and very reverently they hovered about her, looking into the beautiful face that seemed to smile back at them. It was not like death and even to those who had never seen her, yet knew her, it seemed that she was there and knew and understood. Tenderly and softly they talked of her wonderful life, of all that she was to their profession and of the beauty of her character. Several were her own graduates from the Illinois Training School who loved her dearly. Not until others commenced to come did the nurses leave her side and take their appointed places.

The service of the Episcopal church was read by Rev. George Hinkle, rector of Christ Episcopal Church. He spoke briefly of Miss McIsaac's early home in Waterloo, of her noble life and her devotion to her work.

Her final resting place is an exceptionally lovely spot, on the crest of a hill in Fairview Cemetery. The old family lot is a large circle and overhead the primitive forest trees murmur. Doctors' automobiles carried the nurses to this place where, at the close of the service, they marched around the last resting place and lovingly dropped rosebuds on the flower-laden casket, as a slight tribute of esteem and reverence for one whose influence had helped to mold their lives.

THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

From the time that Mrs. Kinney resigned her position as superintendent of the Army Corps, there has been a strong desire on the part of its members to see one of their own number promoted to the post of superintendent. This has at last been done and we may all congratulate the Corps that Miss McIsaac's successor is Dora E. Thompson, a nurse who has served long and faithfully and who well deserved the honor. Miss Thompson was appointed to the Corps in 1902 and has been a chief nurse since 1905, serving at the Letterman Hospital, Presidio, and at the Department Hospital, Manila, so that she is thoroughly familiar with the life and its needs and will be closely in touch with the nurses under her care. Miss Thompson is a graduate of the New York City Training School and has shown by her work, particularly at the time of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco and in the care of the refugees at the Presidio, which followed, promptness, skill, and executive ability of a high order so that there is every reason to believe that she will be a worthy successor to those who have preceded her in office.

WAR NURSING CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

The British Journal of Nursing, commenting editorially in the issue of October 3, on state registration and the war, brings out the fact that there exists in England at the present time a condition very like that which obtained here during the Spanish-American war. Any woman, whether trained or not, who can gather sufficient funds to finance a hospital, is doing so, in England, Belgium and France, and appoints herself its superintendent, under whom trained nurses must be content to work. The splendid nursing service of the American Red Cross is cited as an illustration of how nursing service in time of war should be organized.

We want to remind American nurses that the position which they hold in having a controlling voice in the management of the nursing department of the Red Cross is due to their own efforts as a result of the work of the committee appointed from both the National League and the American Nurses' Association which submitted plans for the affiliation of these organizations with the Red Cross, with suggestions for the development of the nursing service. It was not an easy nor an altogether pleasant task which the associations imposed on the members of this committee but it resulted in the service, as worked out by Miss Delano and her committee, which is now probably the best Red Cross nursing service in the world. This and the Army and Navy nursing services, which were also established through the efforts of nurses themselves, show the power of concerted efforts by our great national societies.

REPORTS FROM RED CROSS NURSES

The letters from Red Cross nurses published in this issue of the JOURNAL will be of great interest to their many friends who are following them in their thoughts and who are so eager to know of their welfare. We fear, however, that reports of their work, which would also be so welcome, will not follow, for we understand that they are under instruction not to write home either in private correspondence or for publication any description of their duties or experiences. One can understand why this is necessary, since the neutrality of the United States must be preserved by the loyalty of all its citizens. England is in a very different situation and *The British Journal of Nursing* is publishing most interesting accounts sent back by the army nurses of the conditions they find and the work they do. Through our Red Cross Department our readers will be kept in touch with whatever may be published in regard to our representatives.

"TWILIGHT SLEEP"

At the present time there seems to be great difference of opinion among physicians as to the value of the treatment by scopolamin and morphin of women in labor, resulting in what is known as Twilight Sleep. Articles for and against it have appeared in both popular and medical journals, many of the best obstetricians feeling that there is much danger involved for both mother and child, which is overlooked or not understood by the lay writers who have been sent to "investigate" the system, while others believe that it means an advance which, when carefully worked out, will become a part of good obstetrics. Dr. William H. W. Knipe, of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, writes in the October number of *The Modern Hospital* a paper in which he emphasizes the special training needed for nurses if they are to be called upon to assist in giving this treatment. He endorses the use of the method but insists that it can only be used with safety in a hospital with special facilities, as it requires for its success a degree of quiet and darkness which are not obtainable everywhere, and also the services of nurses who are competent to give the treatments during the intervals between the physicians' visits.

While such differences of opinion prevail, nurses should be very careful how they give expression to positive views in regard to the method and should influence the patients under their care to trust the judgment of their family physicians until the medical profession has had time to further test its value.

The statement is often made that modern life is responsible for the complications of childbirth and that it was an easy and painless process among savages. Words are our oldest historical records and the word used for labor in all languages, modern and ancient, is one that indicates either hard work or pain, so it seems safe to infer that there has never been a time when the process was a painless one. There are, as a rule, no short cuts to the things best worth having in life.

PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION

We are informed that plans are under way in a number of states for amending the laws governing registration of nurses, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Missouri being among them. The nurses of the country must not be diverted by conditions of war or anything else from developing our own educational work. There was never a time when we more needed to stand firmly together. As legislation develops and our work increases in importance, our opponents increase, not only in numbers but in organization. Some one has said recently, what we all know to be very true, that the opponents of a good cause are always more strongly organized than its supporters; this must not be permitted in nursing affairs. Our organization life is so far-reaching and our interests are so interwoven that we should stand solidly for the great principles that are involved in state registration, such as thorough preliminary education, proper equipment of schools, comfortable living conditions, teaching worthy the name and a training which includes all the important branches of nursing work.

Knowing the force of the opposition we should be satisfied to gain a little each year rather than attempt to do so much that the effort is unproductive or that we lose something of value that had been gained.

THE NURSING JOURNAL OF INDIA

We hear from Mrs. Klosz, editor of *The Nursing Journal of India*, that one of the effects of the war is to stop some of the best advertising that has been carried by that magazine. As the income of any magazine depends almost as much upon its advertising as upon its subscription list, this is a very serious situation and threatens the very existence of the magazine. *The Nursing Journal of India* holds the same relation to the nursing profession of that country that this JOURNAL does to ours, it is the official organ of its associations, it was founded by nurses themselves and has been carried on by them. We should all

feel a keen interest in its welfare, and if any reader of this JOURNAL knows any business man who would find it to his advantage to advertise his goods in India, she should speak to him of this professional periodical which means so much to the nurses of that country.

THE JOURNAL AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

Last year we were surprised to learn how many people subscribe for the JOURNAL as a gift to nurses or friends at Christmas time. In a good many instances these subscriptions were sent in so late that the order could not be sent forward in time for the Christmas number to reach the recipient of the gift before the holiday. We wish to suggest to those whom this may reach that subscriptions beginning December 1, in order to reach their destination before the holiday, should reach the editorial office at Rochester on or before November 15.

We are going to have, this year, a special Christmas subscription blank which may be sent to the recipient of the gift announcing that the subscription has been entered in her name.

RELIEF FUND CALENDARS

The Relief Fund calendars, which sell for fifty cents each, promise to be very attractive and we would suggest these also as suitable Christmas gifts. The proceeds from the sale of these calendars are added to the Nurses' Relief Fund and last year more than 14,000 were sold. After deducting the expense of printing and distribution about \$4,000 was realized for the Fund.

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ISABEL McISAAC

From a photograph taken just before giving up her official position at
the Illinois Training School.

ISABEL McISAAC

TRIBUTES FROM SOME OF HER FRIENDS

Among the small group of women who came together in Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair, in 1893, to discuss nursing affairs, was Isabel McIsaac, an American-born woman, of Scotch parentage, then assistant superintendent at the Illinois Training School under Miss Dock. She was one of the younger women at that gathering and read a paper on The Benefits of Alumnae Associations, that at the Illinois Training School having been one of the first to be established. From that time on she was a conspicuous influence in all the progressive movements for which both the League and the American Nurses' Association have stood. Both when holding office and in the work of every committee of which she was a member, she rendered invaluable service. She had been president of both national societies and of the Federation of Nurses at the time of the International Congress in Buffalo.

She was not only interested in the JOURNAL and president of the JOURNAL Company during two periods, but she was one of its organizers and supporters during the earlier days, when she promoted its welfare among the graduates of her own school, so that they knew about it before it came into existence. During its first year she had charge of a department called Practical Points on Private Nursing, for which she gathered several articles each month, at that time no light task, as nurses had not become educated to the ideas of magazine writing.

So short a time had elapsed between the giving up of her duties as head of the Army Nurse Corps and her death that the same issue of the JOURNAL that carried to the nursing world the news of her passing, gave also her report for the previous month of the changes in the Army Nurse Corps, with her signature. This was characteristic of the finished and complete way in which her work was always done. This was as she would have wished. Her work in the Army Nurse Corps was only the culmination of a life-long love of country and true patriotism and, like the soldier she was, she died at her post.

So far as we have been able, in the short time that has passed since her death, we have asked some of those who had been associated with her in different ways, and who, we know, were specially near to her, to join with us in paying tribute to her life and work, covering different periods of time. There has been necessarily some duplication and we

appreciate the fact that we do not know the names of a great number of those who have loved her and who would like to join in such a memorial. We invite all those who would like to do so to send contributions to us to be used later.—[Ed.]

AS A PUPIL NURSE

Schools for nurses were little more than out of the experimental stage when Miss McIsaac and her sister entered the Illinois Training School for Nurses in June, 1886. Attractive in every way, they were a welcome addition, and soon had many warm friends. Enthusiastic and ambitious in work, ready for fun when the opportunity offered, and giving evidence of the best home training, we were not surprised when, as head nurses, both developed unusual executive ability.

Our class work was then rather "hit and miss," I presume the graded work was not really well started till the year I left. I recall that she learned easily and greedily.

Night duty was as hard for Miss McIsaac as it is for so many nurses, because she did not sleep well in the day. In later years she frequently spoke of the physical and nervous strain, and she was always most solicitous about the welfare of night nurses.

In her care of patients, she was attentive to the small wants that assume such exaggerated proportions to them. I remember one old man in a medical ward who, with a wise wag of his head, told the head nurse at the end of a hard night's duty for Miss McIsaac that "she could make the most kinds of drinks of any nurse he ever knew." He was not given to much speaking, and he considered this a great compliment. We, who knew the resources, agreed with him. She had wonderfully beautiful hands, and was very quick and deft in her work. She liked to take care of patients, and they liked to be cared for by her. Another patient I recall distinctly was in one of the surgical wards. He had been sick a long time, had a foecal fistula and was hard to take care of, although not unpleasant. Miss McIsaac had been "doing him up" each morning for some time, so that the work had become somewhat routine. One morning, however, there was an especially difficult time and a lot of extra work. When all was finished and the patient comfortable and refreshed, he looked up with moist eyes to thank her, and added, "I hope I may do as much for you, some time." Quicker than thought, she replied, "The Lord forbid!" and they both laughed heartily.

Early in her days as a pupil she was sick with inflammatory rheumatism, and about a year later the younger sister was alarmingly ill

for many weeks. It was then she learned what illness meant to the nurse and to her family. I remember distinctly the coming of their mother and how sweet and motherly she was; the days of anxiety and Miss McIsaac's positive stand for suitable care for her sister; her insistence upon caring for her, herself, and the indelible impression it left upon her, and upon us.

JESSIE BREEZE.

AS SUPERINTENDENT

A residence in the school of nine consecutive years, with steady progress in executive and teaching ability, made it logical that Miss McIsaac should be asked to become superintendent of her school when a vacancy occurred in the spring of 1895. She accepted reluctantly, as she was much attached to her work in the Presbyterian Hospital, where she had spent seven happy years, and "loved every stick, stone and brick in it," as I have heard her say so often. She understood the responsibilities and difficulties very well, and dreaded them.

It was at the time the three-year course was being introduced and much planning was required to be ready for it. The graduates were told of it through the alumnae association, and the pupil nurses were told in their classes, the seniors working out certain problems as part of their class work, so that they should have a better understanding of the advantages expected for the pupils and be ready to help the three-year pupils when they asked the natural questions about the lengthening of the course.

One of the first things accomplished was a more careful supervision of the nurses reporting sick; and quickly following this, very active steps were taken to prevent illness by more watchful attention to probationers and young nurses, class instruction in personal hygiene and certain elementary points in bacteriology. The results well repaid the time and effort spent.

The practical work in the care of patients was carefully outlined, with teaching of the details by head nurses, and strict watchfulness of each step by the assistants, both head nurses and assistants reporting to Miss McIsaac. In the markings for each year's work, practical work, for the first time, was credited, as was also conduct.

In the autumn of 1895 nursing demonstrations were begun, and most enthusiastically received by all; resulting in a noticeable improvement and uniformity of ward work. The teaching and supervision of ward work were elaborated and improved each year as changes and additions were made to the theoretical work.

The third year was full of interesting surprises. Speakers, outside the medical and nursing world, chiefly women who were doing work interesting to nurses from the human standpoint, addressed the seniors. Class work, necessitating visits to other institutions and to certain commercial places for the purpose of learning how foods are made ready for the market, some practical studies in housekeeping, and an opportunity, at the last, to learn something of administrative work, were some of the features. Her aim was to have the school, first of all, an educational institution, and everything was planned to contribute to the making of a well balanced nurse.

Wholesome fun was not forgotten; in fact, it was considered necessary. Originality and spontaneity were welcomed and encouraged in the belief that a family spirit should be maintained and that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Miss McIsaac had a delightful sense of humor, and could extract most entertaining things from the ordinarily commonplace, a most refreshing quality to those who were with her daily.

JESSIE BREEZE.

HER TRAINING-SCHOOL WORK

When the Illinois Training School was in its sixth year and working through the difficulties of early organization, Miss McIsaac made up a part of the record which states that there were "50 nurses and 3 probationers in the school." She entered the school June 5, 1886, under Mary E. Brown as superintendent and finished August 6, 1888, under Miss Hampton. She was appointed as Second Assistant to Miss Hampton the year of her graduation and was appointed First Assistant to Edith Draper in 1891. In April, 1895, she was appointed to act as superintendent, being the first graduate of the school to hold the position which she filled until her resignation in 1904. This gave her a term of sixteen years' executive work during a formative period in her own Alma Mater as well as in the whole nursing situation. Some of the results which we take for granted, as a part of the nursing profession, Miss McIsaac helped to grow or strangle.

In her early training, private duty in private homes was arranged for and the school started its Directory for Graduate Nurses. In 1888 and 1889, they moved into the then new nurses' home, and Miss Hampton resigned from this school to start the one in connection with the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The Illinois Training School for Nurses took over the nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital at this time and in 1891 and 1892 the Alumnae Association was formed. In 1893 there

were the nursing interests to be evolved and supervised in the Emergency Hospital at the World's Fair. The Crerar Fund, which has been explained so many times by Miss McIsaac, herself, was also worked out and furthered in 1895. The three-year course of instruction for the student nurses was planned and all students who entered after June, 1896, entered for three years. The size of the school increased from 75, in 1888, to about 150 in 1904. The curriculum was changed to meet the needs of the situation. The household planning for the increase of the family involved much time and energy. From 1889 through 1904, 703 received their certificates from this school and there is no way of measuring the direct influence of this one life, not only upon the 703 graduates, but also upon those who started to the same goal and fell by the wayside. The seal of her work is being handed down to the second and third generation in the nursing profession in all parts of the world. What can there be better than coming under the influence of such a woman of high ideals and attainments as our Miss McIsaac?

MARY C. WHEELER.

HER VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

January 9, 1858-September 21, 1914

Thousands of nurses at home and abroad were shocked to learn of Miss McIsaac's death after a brief three weeks' bed-ridden illness, but those nearest her knew she should have given up long before. This only emphasizes her remarkable industry and devotion to duty.

Some one has said that there is nothing more beautiful than the life of an honest, earnest, conscientious nurse, and this has been exemplified in the lives of such nurses as Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Robb, and scores of others including our own Miss McIsaac. She had nearly all her training under Isabel Hampton; between them were pleasant professional and social relations, continued until Mrs. Robb's death, four and a half years ago.

In all she gave eighteen years of her life to the school, two in training, seven as assistant, and nine as superintendent. Her activities were not limited to the school, for the alumnae association received a full share of her thought and time. It was largely through her efforts that it was organized and she was its first president.

She was one of the founders of the *American Journal of Nursing*, and always took a leading part in all conventions and meetings of nurses.

After leaving the school her work as Interstate Secretary brought her into touch with nurses all over the country and resulted in increased enthusiasm and a general stimulus to nursing affairs.

She leaves a legacy to all nurses in the books she wrote on various subjects, in which are reflected many of her chief characteristics. Her clear intellect, her marked executive ability, her versatility, combined to make her an unusual woman. Possessed of untiring energy, staying powers, progressive ideas, she went from one position to another, all of which she filled most successfully. She was a faithful teacher, a wise counsellor, a peerless leader. Having the courage of her convictions, she knew no such word as fail and firmly stood for any cause which she espoused.

Her last service was as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, having been appointed in April 1912, and she remained at her post with true soldierly faithfulness till the last.

IDORA ROSE SCROGGS.

AS AN INFLUENCE WITH HER NURSES

In looking back over the years spent in the training school under Miss McIsaac's direction, the characteristics which stand out most clearly are her intolerance of sham or pretense and her aversion to display of any kind. These, with her insistence upon thoroughness in class-room and in hospital ward, were perhaps the first to impress the pupil nurse. Later, when added experience and responsibility brought the pupil into closer relationship with her the young nurse was impressed by her executive ability, power of organization and knowledge of human nature. She had an unusual understanding of the fitness of her pupils for certain lines of work and rarely made a mistake in advising the senior nurse which branch of nursing to choose.

She also realized that her nurses needed relaxation and recreation after the day's work in the hospital and many times when she herself, doubtless, needed rest, she instructed the nurses to "roll back the rugs" and played waltzes and other dances for them until even the last probationer forgot her homesickness.

One lesson she taught her nurses, both pupils and graduates, and taught more by example than by precept, was the duty the nurse owes to her profession as a whole. Busy as she always was, she never failed to respond to a call for help from any nursing organization or interest, whether local or national, even when, as in the fight for state registration, she sacrificed her own feelings and preferences. She disliked publicity and shrank from the associations which a legislative campaign necessitated but, realizing that the time had arrived for nurses to enter the arena of public affairs, she put self aside and took an active part in the first fight for registration in Illinois. Her pupils have many things for which to thank her but none greater than this

belief that our profession is not a matter of one school or one city, but is as broad as humanity itself.

The older graduates of the school who were her first pupils have many pleasant memories of her cherished throughout the years. Her womanly dignity in the class room brought out the best in each pupil; no one recognized or appreciated good work more quickly. She never expected the impossible of any one, but she did expect and demand the very best that was in each one. The conscientious, pains-taking, interested nurse always found a sympathetic cord in her heart and when relations ripened into friendship, that friendship was held as a priceless gift.

Miss McIsaac had those qualities found in every true woman and so essential to the good nurse, the love of home and the practical things of home-making.

HELEN W. KELLY.

AS INTER-STATE SECRETARY

Miss McIsaac was elected interstate secretary at the meeting of the Associated Alumnae held in New York City in 1910. The object of having an interstate secretary, as she says in her report the following year, was to bring the nurses of the country together, to make them realize that they are a tremendous power and to work out the great problems before them. She was sent out by the two national associations and the JOURNAL. The office involved much correspondence, but for two winters she travelled about the country, speaking to state, county, city and alumnae associations, to groups of hospital superintendents and to groups of pupil nurses. No distance was too great for her to travel and no group too small to address if she were wanted and could be helpful. The talks were chiefly about our organizations, their value to us and our duty to them. Just as she made each nurse feel that she, individually, was of great importance to her Association, so she pointed out the importance of each organization, however small, to the larger organizations. She spoke also in behalf of the JOURNAL and of the Red Cross work, setting for the Red Cross the high standard of having not one undesirable woman among its members.

Her visits to the far west were especially appreciated. It is a long trip to the east and middle west and comparatively few of us can attend the national conventions, so we feel the need of the inspiration of a strong personality such as Miss McIsaac had.

It was not easy work, this travelling about, making connections with trains at all hours, losing sleep and meals, but she failed only twice to

keep her appointments and then it was because of delayed trains, not for any fault of her own. For all of this, with characteristic modesty, she gave credit in her report to the presidents and the secretaries of the associations addressed. Whatever was accomplished in her trip, she must have kindled in the hearts of all earnest nurses with whom she came in contact great desire to make their work count and to do their duty to their profession as she pointed it out.

It may not be out of place for me to speak, in connection with Miss McIsaac's trip to the Pacific Coast, of the two weeks she spent in Pasadena, where she took a much-needed holiday in connection with her work among the many nurses who had been her pupils and who now live in southern California. Hardly a day passed without a reunion of some sort and it was such a privilege to know her in this more intimate way. The memory of those two weeks is a delightful one, indeed, and we are grateful that we could do her honor and show our appreciation of her worth. Her influence upon our lives and our work will live with us always.

CLARA SANFORD LOCKWOOD.

AS FRIEND AND ADVISER

Her name, fortunately, needs no commemoration of ours; she that bore it survived to see it crowned with unenvied honors. Co-workers and nurses everywhere knew her supreme abilities as an organizer and teacher, but to me has been given the privilege to endeavor to set forth her peculiar merits, which live in the recollection of those fortunate pupils, benefitted and blessed, who claim her their adviser. It would be fitting that a more able pen record our gratitude and love for such as she, alive to every one's question, with information at every one's command. At present it remains for one of her least talented to say how she inspired her to attempt to guide others.

It was not brilliancy but earnestness of purpose to which she appealed. She had in her character the utmost abhorrence for all sort of sham and pretensions, and by her womanly plainness, direct language and deportment, created ideals in her followers which had to bear fruit. Those near to her in executive work will concede that any thing more candid, more scrupulously loving of justice, than all her methods proved her to be, never was known. She had a prodigious memory, aided by the faculty of rejecting instinctively whatever was worthless or immaterial, a blessed gift for one who must judge impartially. Hers was a nature cast in the finest mold, always a womanly leader of women, beloved and honored.

In contemplating the good and precious influences which emanate from a life like hers, may we not make grateful acknowledgment, knowing that we are lifted into a higher atmosphere, encouraged and bettered. Though we may never hope to equal her, may we at least try to be worthy of her, in a measure, imitate her if we can, and then pass on the precious heritage.

I had the great happiness of knowing Miss McIsaac for many years in the intercourse of private life and I will take upon me to bear a testimony, in which all who had that gratification will join me, that they who only knew her public merit, knew only half her worth.

LILA F. PICKHARDT.

IN ORGANIZATION LIFE

Gone to a well-earned rest is this woman to whom the nursing world looked upward as to guiding star. Her light went not out by night, clouds never wholly obscured its beams, whether there was harmony or contention the glow symbolic of clearness, exactness, steadfastness, and fairness in business or friendship was still there.

Who shall estimate the value of her business policies in the management of the nurses' own JOURNAL? Conscious always of its worth to those whom it essayed to serve and jealous of its repute among publications, her efforts were directed as the president of its board to a precision that gave it power through stability.

In leading a body of nurses through the stress of one of the great annual conventions her graciousness was most evident and effective. As a presiding officer, whether in committee or national assembly, her equal was rarely seen and her superior was not known. A spirit of fairness and dignity pervaded all transactions and formed a bond of union between rostrum and floor that gave added strength and confidence alike to amateur and professional.

As interstate secretary for the American Nurses' Association she became acquainted with nurses in all parts of the land and had a knowledge of their accomplishments and their needs far in excess of that possessed by any other woman; she carried to them, even in the most remote places, messages of cheer and inspiration. Naturally her friendship was to them an abiding and propitious attachment to which their sense of loss must be in direct proportion.

Her work as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps is not very well known by nurses outside that great body, excepting that it was characterized by the same faithfulness and zeal that marked all other phases of her activities.

Her friendship and sympathetic understanding was the source of

much of her power with her colleagues. It gave her the ability to teach beginners the best way of doing business or work and it bound them to her forever. It gave her a sense of humor that was often a saving grace and that put such a fine point upon her pen when she wrote *A New Cranford* as to make that work one of the classics. It showed her the most appealing way to the nurses' hearts and proved her to be a sensitive and tender woman when she wrote for the JOURNAL with lasting impression, what is now a solemn benediction regarding the watchers of the night:

Of all the lonely watchers of the night,—sailors, sentries, light-keepers, and shepherds,—none keep the solitary, anxious watch of the night nurse and the watching mother. There has never been anything quite like it since the world began, and no woman ever goes through it, who does not, all the rest of her life, carry a shadowy remote corner in her mind and heart, into which no one else may enter, nor does she ever look out into the night at a late hour and alone, that she does not think of those solitary watchers, in the great hospitals, in quiet city homes, in cottages and tenements, in remote villages and on lonely farms, and with a throb of sympathy pray for their guidance and safety.

MARY M. RIDDLE.

OFF DUTY

I have heard Miss McIsaac say that she could forget her work while off duty and not worry over it. She was always ready to join in or give to others a good time and she would get more out of it than any one I ever knew, be it a lecture, a musicale, a trip or a picnic. I had the pleasure of going to the seashore with her for a few days and to the mountains, in her first visit to California. She was never tired but interested in everything and I am sure she knew more about the country than did some who had been here many months or years. (Her keen sense of humor) was one of her many charms and she possessed the modesty of true knowledge.

Surely to live in the hearts of others is not to die.

MARION E. POLLOCK.

AT PLAY

The picture that comes most clearly before my mind of our dear leader and chief, after that of the superintendent and instructor, is Miss McIsaac "at play." It is said that those who work best and hardest also play hardest. This capacity was certainly hers, of enjoying very many things, her friends most of all, the fine ones, the odd and funny ones, each without a spirit of criticism but with keen appreciation for each true friend.

Surrounded by thirty or more of old and young Illinois Training School nurses, on a memorable picnic, or real lark, at the beach on her last trip to California, many of us learned to know the real woman who had time and capacity for every new impression. At this picnic, where sandwiches and funny stories were legion, she laughed so much that she begged us to stop, not the lunch, but the stories, that she might catch her breath. She swapped recipes with the married nurses and the young graduate found her a ready listener for her short but interesting history of life since training-school days. That saving sense of humor was displayed when a curious woman bystander asked if we might be a woman's suffrage crowd.

Each time we met her at one of her lectures and the impromptu reception that always followed, she was full of the last experience and had much to tell us of the wonders of our adopted California of which she was so fond, much that had not escaped her observant eyes.

I could go on and on remembering pleasant surprises in her dear nature, that grew broader, deeper and more wonderful as years added to her strength. All who knew her must have such treasured recollections that will be a lasting pleasure and help as long as memory lasts.

JANE H. POLLOCK.

AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

Isabel McIsaac, a native of the state of Iowa and a graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, was appointed superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps on April 1, 1912. Miss McIsaac had been in close touch with the nursing organizations and training schools of the United States before her appointment and this familiarity with, and thorough knowledge of, the nursing conditions throughout the United States were invaluable in aiding her to obtain high class members of the nursing profession for the Army Nurse Corps. Therefore, when the Corps was increased from 125 to 150 in July, 1913, Miss McIsaac succeeded in very promptly providing for the increase. She was ever zealous in advancing the interests of the Corps, and it was with a great deal of regret that I received her resignation, which was to have taken effect October 1, 1914. Unfortunately her health, which had been uncertain for some time, necessitated her transfer to the Walter Reed General Hospital early in September. She died there September 21, and in her death the nursing profession lost a very valuable member.

W. C. GORGAS,

Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

THE ARMY NURSE CORPS AND THE RED CROSS

The Army Nurse Corps and the Nursing Service of the Red Cross have met with a grievous loss in the recent death of Isabel McIsaac, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and vice chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

During the Spanish-American war and while superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Miss McIsaac was actively interested in securing nurses for service with the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy.

When the establishment of an Army Nurse Corps was contemplated, her advice and assistance were eagerly sought. She was among the first to recognize the importance of organizing an adequate nursing personnel for the American Red Cross and has given unsparingly of her time and strength in shaping the policies of this service.

She brought to her work a mature judgment, the highest of ideals and an absolute unselfishness which one can only regret as it prevented her last days being spent at the "Cranford" she longed for. Miss McIsaac had been failing all summer and was constantly urged by her friends to give up her position as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and go home for a complete rest. This she was unwilling to do until it was possible for her successor, Dora E. Thompson, to be relieved from duty as Chief Nurse of one of the military hospitals.

With the consciousness of her loss it is impossible to estimate her influence on the nursing profession or to render a suitable tribute to one who lived so nobly and still lives in the hearts of those who loved her.

JANE A. DELANO.

AS A FRIEND

For six years we worked together at the Illinois Training School and my recollections of Miss McIsaac are of a true and staunch friend and indefatigable assistant. With clear judgment, self-reliance, patience and above all, with a sense of humor, she was a companion and co-worker in a thousand.

As a superintendent, teacher, lecturer and writer, I do not attempt to speak. Her work is widely known; it is to the memory of my friend that I would offer a small tribute of affection. How many, I wonder, knew that she possessed a great musical ability, one of those talents necessarily sacrificed in a hospital career? But well do I remember the pleasure we had in buying a piano together for our very own, and how I loved to listen to her music in our rare moments of leisure. Books, too, she dearly loved and able were her criticisms on favorite authors and their works. Sentimentality she despised but sympathy she had in plenty for all oppressed.

To work on and to die in the harness is just what I expected of her. Uncomplaining, never seeking sympathy, she faced the enemy with the courage of her Scotch ancestors. She would "hate that death bandaged her eyes and forebore, and bade her creep past." No! without finching she would go and so

O true, brave heart, God bless thee!
Wheresoe'er in His great Universe
Thou art today.

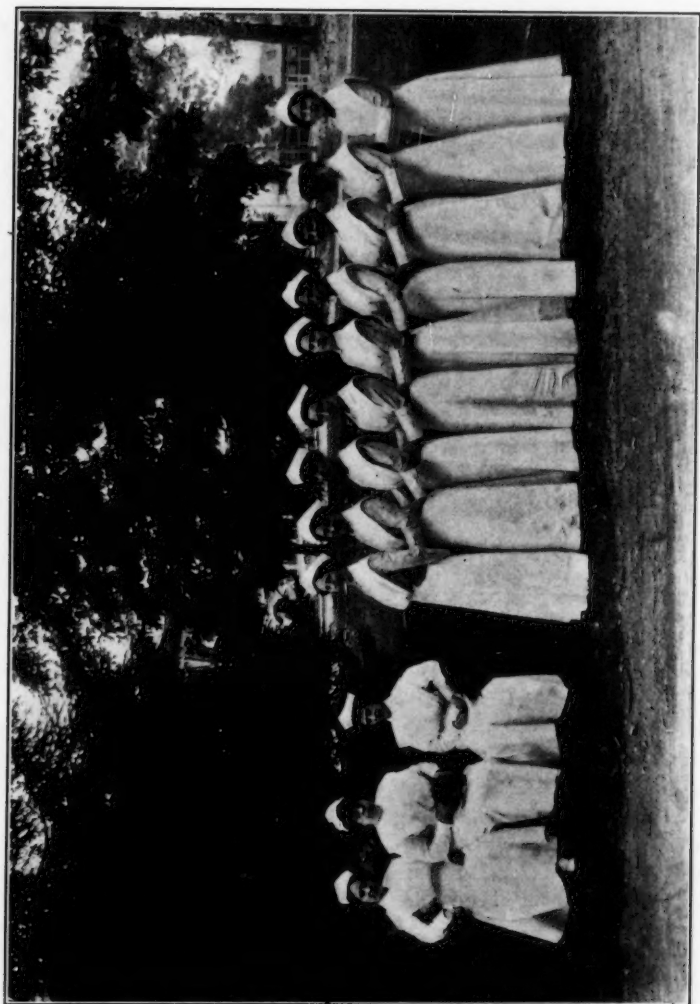
EDITH A. DRAPER.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSING AT THE EUDOWOOD SANATORIUM

BY NANIE DE DION WILSON, R.N.

Towson, Md.

The world today is awakening to the great need of not only caring for those afflicted with tuberculosis but of training them to be able to educate others and thus in a measure control the disease the germ of which is carried in the sputum and is spread through general carelessness in living. We are therefore trying to establish in our tuberculosis sanatoria training schools for young women who have become arrested cases and who have sufficient education to take up nursing work. It enables them to continue taking the "cure" while they are having their two years' course in training. In turn, these nurses who pass in and out of our sanatoria from year to year, should be able to educate those people with whom they come in contact in their homes and places of business. Eudowood Sanatorium has a training school of this sort, situated in Maryland about seven miles from Baltimore. The altitude is something over five hundred feet above sea level. We have in our training school ten nurses, all young women who are arrested cases or who have sufficient resistance to be able to take up the work. The training school has graduated ten young women, of these two have married; six hold positions in tuberculosis institutions; and two are engaged in tuberculosis work as private nurses. The accompanying photograph shows those in training now. The two in white, having graduated this year, are holding positions at Eudowood under the Superintendent of Nurses. The course is for two years, including three months' probation. The nurses are on duty from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. with three hours off duty each day and they have one afternoon a week for rest and recreation. They serve their time between the sanatorium, in which we aim to have incipient or early cases, and



CLASS IN TRAINING FOR TUBERCULOSIS NURSING, EUDOWOOD SANATORIUM, TOWSON, MD.

the hospital where we have our far advanced cases. They serve two terms of night duty of six weeks each. They are taught general nursing, how to care for the "sick," for whether they be tubercular or otherwise a patient is a patient just the same and should receive the same intelligent care as if suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia, or any other disease. They also have a theoretical course, classes in hygiene, anatomy, practical nursing, materia medica, diatetics and laboratory work, and must pass examinations twice a year. Upon completion of the two years' course and after passing the examinations, they receive a diploma and hospital pin giving them the right to be known and recognized as nurses to care for tubercular patients. The world stands in need of many such, for ignorance is broadcast about the care of such patients and the average nurse turns from nursing tubercular patients as from leprosy. And why is this so? It is on account of ignorance concerning the disease. Nurses have frequently asked me, "Aren't you afraid you'll get tuberculosis by staying there?" and then I feel ashamed of my sister nurses because they know so little about the care of a disease which is so broadcast and which can be so readily put under control by intelligent care. More of our nurses should go into the work and understand the disease and help to train our tuberculosis nurses, thus helping to control the spread of the disease. When I was first graduated from one of Maryland's best training schools, I was totally ignorant of the character of the disease and did not know its true nature until I engaged in tuberculosis work. In my ignorance I was helping to spread the disease instead of trying to control it.

You, who may come in contact with humanity, with the tubercular, caution them about their sputum, don't let them "spit" in the back yard or gutter as the average man or woman is so prone to do; make them use a receptacle which can be burned and tell them to cover the mouth in coughing and not send out hundreds of bacilli over food and clothing; enforce the individual drinking cup; dissuade people from the old-time habit of kissing; encourage hygiene, going to bed early, good food; banish the fear and dread of air, be it night or day; encourage sleeping out of doors or with windows wide open; educate them not to fear the night air. Don't dread the disease where it is being treated; dread rather the outside world, where there is more danger, the stores, the cars and public buildings. Coöperate with those us of who realize what intelligent care the disease requires, help train those who can take up the work and educate them to understand the necessity of prevention, which should go hand in hand with nursing. Train them, as every nurse should be trained, to follow in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale, who laid the foundation of the great temple of right living.

THE SCHOOL NURSE'S RELATION TO THE CHILD APPLYING FOR WORKING PAPERS¹

By KATHLEEN D'OLIER, R.N.

Rochester, N. Y.

If we briefly review the history of child labor in the United States, we find it coming to us as an inheritance from England. In the fifteenth century England became alarmed at the extent of pauperism in the country and, attributing it largely to indolence, made laws forbidding idleness and advocating the binding out of children of vagrants as apprentices, as early as the fifth year. Later in the same century children of twelve years and older were deported to the colonies, enabling them to support themselves and freeing England from the burden of maintaining the "unprofitable of the realm."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an apprentice act was passed "to banish idleness" and it confirmed the idea that children should begin to work at twelve years unless born of well-to-do parents. All the colonies modeled their poor laws after these Elizabethan laws.

As early as the time of George Washington, we find children working in factories in groups rather than as apprentices. In Washington's diary we read of a visit to a Boston factory where he says "They have twenty-eight looms at work and fourteen girls spinning—children turn the wheels for them."

Early in the nineteenth century the first murmur against the factory system for children arose, but from interest in education rather than solicitude for their health. The lack of opportunity for education continued to be considered the chief evil of child labor until after the Civil War.

After the establishment of labor unions, in 1834, there was much agitation against the labor of children on the ground that it underbid adult labor and also with the idea that if hours for children could be reduced it might result in reduced hours for men. In the seventies, labor organizations proposed laws against the employment of children under fourteen years of age; and since that time the demand for legal prohibition of child labor has been general.

At the present time, most of the states have fixed the age for obtaining working permits at fourteen years and demand legal proof of age and ability to read and write English. New York State has gone a step further in demanding that the child be "in fit physical condition to

¹ Paper prepared for the Second Annual Meeting of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, but read by title only.

perform the work it intends to do." The authority of granting permits has been vested in the health officers of the cities and towns, with great advantage. As this practice will, in all probability, rapidly be adopted in other states, it behooves us as public health nurses to see how we may fit into the plan and we may well study the methods now in use in Rochester, one of the first class cities of New York State.

The direct work of the nurse in helping to fit the child of fourteen or fifteen to enter the industrial world is a link in a scheme which is as yet only partially worked out. The need of the prenatal and postnatal nurse is recognized as vital, but except for the summer infant, welfare work is not yet in operation. This means that the child has reached the age of six years before it comes under the care of the school doctor and nurse. There is a doctor assigned to every public grammar school and nurses are stationed in the schools at the most congested quarters, those from which the greater number of children leave as soon as the state educational requirements are met. Thus many of the children applying for permits have been under the care of the school doctor and nurse for a period of six years or more. There still remains a very considerable number coming from private schools and from district schools in the suburbs who have not had this advantage.

One school nurse is on duty in the Health Bureau and it is to her that every child desiring a working permit must apply. We will not attempt to picture a scene in her office in June, when the little boys and girls crowd the waiting room in scores, but will take a day in the dull season and show the experience of a child who, having reached his fourteenth birthday, promptly leaves school eager, often because of want in the home, not to lose a day in obtaining work. He comes with a school record stating that he has finished at least the sixth grade and that the school register shows him to be fourteen years old. If he is from a public school, he also brings his physical record card on which is recorded each examination by the school doctor as well as a history of infectious diseases and any special treatments or operations. The nurse searches the birth records and finds proof of his age. She then weighs and measures him, tests his vision with the Snellen test card and his hearing with an Acumeter or, if there is a question of it being defective, with an Audiometer. The teeth are then examined and cavities, fillings, missing teeth and the condition of the teeth and gums are recorded. Tonsils and adenoids, goitre, hernia, orthopedic defects, especially flat-foot and curvatures are noted, as is also the presence of a good vaccination scar. A record is made of the diseases of childhood, their severity and the age of their occurrence and of the method by which the child was fed in infancy. The economic status of the family

is noted, the questions covering the occupations of the father and mother and any older children, the number of younger children and the house rent or mortgage.

The boy is now ready for the examination by the doctor who must, according to the law, examine the lungs and heart "with a stethoscope on the bare skin." He also looks over the nurse's record card and, as he sees the need, looks into other conditions. If no gross defects have been found in vision, hearing, heart, lungs or joints, if the teeth have no cavities, and the tonsils are not diseased to such an extent as to retard development and if the child weighs not less than eighty pounds, the physical test is complied with and it only remains for the child to produce evidence that a position awaits him, to obtain the coveted permit.

Now let us see what befalls a child who is physically below par. In the year 1913, when the writer held the position of examiner, 1469 children were temporarily refused permits to work. In about 1232 cases the refusal was because of physical defects. The largest single cause was decayed teeth. A child in need of dental care is referred to his family dentist or, in case of economic pressure, to one of the three dental dispensaries operated by the Rochester Dental Society. A note from the dentist, to the effect that the teeth are in good repair, is required before the permit is issued. If the vision is poor, it must be attended to, either by a regular ophthalmologist, chosen by the child's family or at a free dispensary. Here also, unless the child returns with correctly fitted glasses, he is required to bring a note stating that they are not necessary or would not be helpful. We do not require removal of adenoids and tonsils unless the hearing or general health is impaired by them.

The minimum weight is eighty pounds. This will probably be increased, but low as it is, a considerable number cannot meet it. In many cases the nurse finds it necessary to report the child to some charitable society in order that home conditions may be improved or nourishing food supplied. For instance, an orphan boy living with a tuberculous sister was found to weigh less than sixty pounds; a home was secured for him in the country. On the other hand heavy, sluggish children with a tendency to flat foot are often held up until in good condition.

Whenever possible, one parent is requested to come with the child and much interest is shown in the examination.

The question might be asked, "Is there not much difficulty in enforcing such strict rules?" Very little. Occasionally parents apply to their alderman or even to the mayor and requests come from politicians asking that a child be given his permit at once and be allowed to receive

dental or other needed care later. Invariably the answer is, "No," and it is generally known that there are no exceptions. This seems to be slowly leading to an effort on the part of the parents to anticipate the requirements.

WEATHER TOPICS

By M. W. CURRAN, M.D.

Chatsworth, New Jersey

"We were received entirely without ceremony by the Prince Consort who conversed very pleasantly with us and I must say that there was never more got out of the weather than we managed to extract from it on this occasion."—*Correspondence of John Lathrop Motley.*

Weather records and impressions are always at variance and, conversationally, the weatherwise bulk large in any circle. If language is used to conceal thoughts then weather topics are discussed to avoid touching upon other subjects, hence it is well to be posted as one frequently has to take refuge in weather topics. With this short digression we will plunge into the midst of things.

Meteorology proper treats of the weather and its causes and of the physical laws involved, including the instruments by which the phenomena are observed. The difficulty of writing on such a subject lies in its magnitude. For our purposes brevity demands restriction to the science of Climatology or the science of climate which is a branch of Meteorology.

Climate is the permanent or average state of any locality with regard to atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, moisture, winds, cloudiness and precipitation as distinguished from weather which regards only conditions that may obtain momentarily. Weather is the current or passing state of the atmosphere, especially the conditions which affect man and his interests. It differs from climate which represents the average of these conditions or the average of all weathers.

Climate changes slowly but weather is constantly changing. There may be days of sunny weather in a foggy climate or of rainy weather in a foggy climate or of rainy weather in a dry climate.

The atmosphere surrounding the earth may be considered as an ocean of air extending upwards for about ten miles from the sea level of the earth's surface. Its greatest density is nearest the earth's surface by reason of its having to support the weight of its whole depth. It gradually becomes less dense as the distance from the earth increases. This law of decrease of pressure being known, it is used as a means of measuring the height of hills and mountains. Air has weight which we do not

feel because of the air and other gases within us which exert an equal outward pressure. Upon every square inch of the earth's surface there rests a weight of about fifteen pounds of air so that upon the body of a man the air presses with a force equal to 30,000 pounds.

A fundamental phenomenon of climate is atmospheric temperature for its differences give rise to winds, the direction of which, taken with temperature variations, control precipitation. Wind makes a bad climate worse and a good climate better. Cold, moist wind often soothes but more often depresses and aggravates catarrhal trouble. The aseptic condition of the air is also of the highest importance. The temperature of the air is due both to the sun and to the earth's internal heat but the latter may be disregarded for practical purposes. The distribution of heat over the earth's surface depends partly upon astronomical causes, such as the earth's sphericity, the inclination of its axis, which causes the poles to have a cold climate while that at the equator is hot, with varying temperatures between, and partly upon physical causes, such as the presence of land or water, the direction and force of the winds and the elevation of the land above the sea level.

Not only is there a drop of one degree of average temperature for every rise of three hundred feet, but mountain ranges also affect both temperature and rainfall in adjacent lowlands by deflecting air currents. Causes like these modify astronomical climate greatly so that, for instance, Labrador is cold and treeless, while the British Isles, in the same latitude, are mild and fertile. New York and Naples, San Francisco and Washington, are subject to the same astronomical conditions of climate; their actual differences are due wholly to physical causes. Mean summer temperature of a hot region really gives no adequate idea of the thing for which, from a climatological standpoint, the temperature is really quoted, namely, to indicate the degree of comfort with which one can live in the place. Take for example, Phoenix, Arizona, with a harmless 87 degrees as the mean summer temperature. Yet in 1900 the temperature, for half of the total number of days, was over 100°F. Many days it was over 105 and for five days it touched or exceeded 110.

Climate exercises a direct influence on the moral and physical characteristics of the individual by the necessities to which it subjects him, the habits it gives rise to and the advantages it procures him. The most important factors in climate are temperature, air weight as shown by altitude, humidity, sunshine.

Sunshine is of the utmost importance to the health-seeker. Its heat, actinic and chemic properties and its cheerful effect in leading to outdoor life, are indispensable.

The descriptive terms applied to weather, as cold, warm, dry, damp, wet, calm, windy, rainy, snowy, do not require special definition but are used in a relative sense. For instance what one would call cool weather in Cuba might be very warm weather at Mount Desert in Maine; what would be called dry at Greytown, Nicaragua, would be damp or wet at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Weather is often named by a sort of metaphor referring to its effects. Thus fair weather is that originally suited to ordinary commercial operations. The term has been modified in its uses by the United States Weather Bureau to indicate the absence of rain and complete cloudiness. Foul weather is that which is unsuited for such operations, generally rainy and windy. Dirty weather is that with low-flying clouds and driving rains. Soft weather is that which prevails when the melting snow or rain has softened the soil and impeded travel. Again weather is bright, sharp, tonic, sweltering or sultry, according to its physiological effects, and dull, close, gloomy, according to its psychic effects. By settled weather is meant a condition in which there is little intensity and little change in the meteorological elements from day to day. The converse of the proposition is variable weather. The weather of the southern states and of the Pacific coast is relatively settled. The most variable weather in the United States occurs along the northern boundary from the Rocky Mountains eastward. A spell of weather is the continuation of one type, especially in regions of variable weather. A change of weather is a change from one type to another.

(To be continued)

WHERE THE NURSE SOMETIMES FAILS¹

By CATHERINE E. MORIARTY, R.N.

Wellsburg, W. Va.

What nobler calling could there be than that of the trained nurse? Who gives more relief to suffering humanity than this "angel of mercy" as she is sometimes called? How fine it would be if every woman who enters the profession would feel that hers is a calling for which she must one day give an account before the judgment seat of God, she would then be actuated by the purest of motives and the world could look to her as one who is really in sympathy with its miseries, but if she does not keep before her the principles that have been inculcated during her training, she fails, and that lamentably.

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of West Virginia, September 3, 1914.

In these days money making often seems to be the great aim in life and it is possible to find among nurses some who could be justly accused of commercialism. They work hard, indeed, but with very poor success; they are not in sympathy with the sick, they are only thinking of the remuneration they are to receive for their services. If a nurse is obliged to earn her living by nursing she should keep that fact in the background and should cultivate compassion and kindness for the sake of her patients.

Nurses who choose the kind of patients they will care for are also not a success; it may be they have a preference for nursing certain classes of patients or certain diseases, but this preference should never be shown, much less expressed. For instance, while talking with her friends one day a nurse said, "I hate to nurse women, they are so cranky." One of these friends has recently needed the services of a nurse but she did not call one of the group of women who listened to and approved these sentiments.

The nurse who works in a hospital is so familiar with its atmosphere that she often forgets that hospitals are dreaded by many persons. Nurses say that a certain patient is very trying because she is always ringing the bell, that she does not drink coffee or tea but prefers something else; they forget that the poor tired body may need milk, cocoa or chocolate to help restore it. Instead of being very careful of a patient's delicate susceptibilities, a nurse may be laughing, joking, telling stories, wounding the patient's feelings and gaining for herself the reputation of being cruel and insensitive to the feelings of others, when she has been only careless.

Another nurse may err in speaking of what she calls family failings from one patient to another. It is unwise and unprofessional to speak of what occurs in the family or in the sick room. A nurse should have eyes that seeing, see not; ears that hearing, hear not; and a tongue that speaking, speaks not of incidents that have occurred in the course of her duty. Personal knowledge relative to one's patients should be an inviolable secret.

One writer goes so far as to predict absolute failure for the nurse who gossips "however perfect her technique, her manner, her devotion, her superiority in all lines."

An impatient nurse and one who gives expression to her feelings is always a failure. We never see suffering humanity at its best; illness makes people unreasonable, irritable and not infrequently irresponsible. Let us sympathize with our patients rather than blame them. The nurse who has a desire to serve will show her sympathy by a gentle touch, a quiet voice, foresight and thoughtful attention.

If the patient is helpless she will use great care in giving food and drink and in making the toilet. The care and thought given to little things and the manner in which our duties are performed count for much in our work. Sympathy is the key-note to tact.

An extravagant nurse fails in her duty when she uses expensive supplies lavishly and causes the drug bills to be enormous. She should bear in mind that sickness is a time of unusual expense and that she can do much in enhancing her value as a nurse by exercising care in the avoidance of waste. The careful nurse when preparing delicacies for the sick will gauge the amount so that there will be very little in excess. In using expensive dressings she will be economical with them, though of course following the doctor's directions. If the bedding is likely to be soiled by a dressing she is instructed to use, she should protect it, endeavoring to make the laundry bill as small as possible.

No prudent nurse will discuss physicians or criticise their methods. She will frequently be asked what she thinks of the physician in attendance, of his methods, if his results are as good as those obtained by other physicians and numerous other questions. Instead of answering these, she should endeavor to inspire confidence in the attending physician, in deed and in expression. Her eye, her shoulder, her expression may put a dangerous thought in the patient's mind, in spite of the apparent certainty of her words. Again she fails when she ventures to offer suggestions to the physician as to treatment: she is in the sick room not as his consultant but as his assistant.

If the patient is not cured or improved, comfortable or at least satisfied, the nurse has failed in some way.

What nurse is not made happy by hearing of one of her profession who is doing good and pleasing her patient, and again how humiliated is she on hearing uncomplimentary remarks. Of course doctors and patients, too, fail sometimes but when the nurse is unfortunate enough to meet such, let her have sense enough for two or more.

In closing this paper I would suggest that all nurses try to be more careful of their speech and more circumspect in their conduct as the whole nursing profession and our beloved Alma Mater may suffer by our remissness.

A VISITING NURSE'S EXPERIENCE IN THE WAR ZONE

BY ELEANOR M. ERICSON

Chicago, Ill.

Heidelberg, August 2, 1914. Yesterday morning we arose in Lucerne, anticipating, just as we have for more than a month, a delightful ride to the German border, a stop-over in Shaffhausen to see the Falls of the Rhine, and on across the fields past the Black Forest to Heidelberg. We went out into the bright sunshine of a beautiful summer morning, and were plunged into a vortex of confusion, excitement, and preparations for war. Today, our normal world seems to have been turned upside down, and we feel that it was ages ago that we were in Switzerland. Before leaving the hotel yesterday, we were unofficially advised not to attempt to enter Germany, but we did not listen to rumors. Authentic information is meager and difficult to obtain. We knew that war had been declared between Serbia and Austria, that Russia had begun to mobilize, that Germany had given an ultimatum to France and Russia, and was awaiting the end of twenty-four hours for the answer.

We were surprised at the crowd in and about the station, and the difficulty we had in obtaining seats on the train. We expected to stop only at Shaffhausen, lunch there, and go on to Heidelberg, where we were due about four thirty. At Zurich we changed trains. Here we found confusion, excitement and a most motley crowd. Swiss soldiers in orderly ranks going to the border; German reservists in uniform, and in citizen's clothes, answering the call of their Kaiser; Italian and Swiss tourists coming from the north; English, French, Belgians and Dutch from Italy and Switzerland; German women and children hurrying home from holidays with reservist husbands and fathers; Americans everywhere, passing each other and bound north, south and west. (The Europeans cannot understand us and are astonished that we are not more alive to the gravity of the situation.) A German of probably fifty, cultured, intelligent and to all appearances a "man of affairs" explosively exclaimed once: "You Americans, you make me, what shall I say? you make me sick! It is best that you go back, go to Genoa, and sail for your own country where all is peace. Why will you go into Germany? But they will not allow you to cross the border—you will not leave Switzerland today." He went on to say that soon all Europe would be involved and that eventually the United States would be drawn into the war or would be called upon to make peace.

In due course of time we crossed the border and reached Shaffhausen, where we changed again, repeated the wild scramble for seats,

and made the third stage in a baggage car. During the day we changed four times, rode first, second and third class and in a baggage car, and arrived here at two a.m., about ten hours late. One hour was lost when our train of twenty-six cars met another of equal length. We were on a single track and the siding was not long enough to allow us to pass. We reached Singen at four o'clock, dusty, warm, tired and hungry. No words can describe the pandemonium reigning there, soldiers everywhere, in twos and threes, in scattered groups, in companies; reservists in citizen's clothes; grave, earnest, sad-faced men, older than the regulars, business men, professional men, and many, many peasants; mothers, wives and children accompanying the men as far as possible. Tired, dirty people literally fought their way to a counter to buy a sandwich or a glass of beer, perhaps to have it lost or spilled before reaching the border of the mob.

At about five-thirty we left there. The ride to Heidelberg, with another stop at Offenbach, was an unforgettable one; nine of us were crowded into a first-class compartment intended for six, as many more were in the aisle; we relieved each other by occupying the seats in turn. In the party were three reservists, one, a splendid specimen of German manhood, probably forty, was accompanied by his wife and thirteen-year-old daughter. The wife told us that they had been called home from a tour of Italy and the brave little woman was making the best of the situation, the little girl, however, was inconsolable and constantly clung to her father's hand. A young man and his bride sat on their baggage in the aisle, oblivious to all about them, the girl's arm about her soldier's neck. They were bravely alive to the knowledge that it might be for the last time; they knew and we all knew, that all over the five countries, thousands of men and women were living through the same agony. The third soldier, probably thirty, to all appearances, tuberculous, and alone, wanted so badly to talk to someone. "Ah, you Americans," he said, "it is well for you that you live in a land of peace, but what will become of my mother? She is ill and alone."

The fields and gardens of Germany were beautiful and bright, in contrast with the famous Black Forests which we passed later, beautiful, impressive and ominously dark with the low sun just above. We stopped in many villages, always to be joined by more grave, quiet men and always leaving sad-faced women. Somewhere on the way the orders for official mobilization were received.

Here in the hotel it is delightfully cool and quiet, but in the streets the people all wear an air of suppressed excitement, and across the way a crowd is always before a bulletin-board.

Maintz, Sunday evening. The two days we expected to spend in Heidelberg were shortened to a little more than twelve hours, by our being officially advised to move on. We can not cash checks and must manage for the present to live on what gold we have. To this end we have put all our finances together and are living on bare necessities.

This morning we obtained carriages and drove about Heidelberg, past the University buildings and out to the Castle. In the streets all is excitement, people rushing to read bulletins. One hears on every side cries of "Hoch der Kaiser;" soldiers everywhere, guarding streets, questioning strangers, and putting up wire netting about the stations and all entrances to the city. Within the castle walls, all was quiet and cool and peaceful, lifting us years and miles away from the turmoil of yesterday. The castle itself stands gray, grim and silent, and far beyond, toward the river, lay the cool green fields. But we could stay only a few minutes, and then hastened back to a quick lunch, a hurried packing of suitcases, and a wild drive to the station, there to take up again a dreary wait for a train which seems never to come. Dr. Buck, my brother-in-law, was to have met us here but we must go on without him. The train which finally came took us only to Mannheim. There, after all boarding three trains in succession and receiving the order "Alles Aus," half the party and half the luggage for the fourth time went aboard a train. While the men were looking after the baggage, the porters all seemed to have gone to war, the train moved out, leaving us on a train bound for Cologne without tickets, or money. For the first time since leaving Lucerne a collector asked for tickets, and when told our predicament, he very politely, but firmly ordered us off at Maintz. (I have never seen anything so perfect as German rules and regulations, nor seen anything so confused as a German when an emergency upsets the order of things.) A meal served at the regular time in a German hotel is a joy, but a luncheon served, as late as the one we ate in Singen at 4 p.m. is a grievous thing.

By the time we reached Maintz a cold rain had set in. We got off the train, joined another waiting mob, put our suitcases together, sat down on them and waited for something to happen. Not having tickets, we were denied even the privileges of a third-class waiting room. The few seats were occupied, and we should not have taken them had we had a chance, as there were tired mothers and old women also waiting. A pompous porter, too fat, I think, for war, ordered us on our feet as he didn't think "it looked well to see us sitting there." We appealed to another, who wore a few more gold bands, and were

granted the privilege of sitting on our own suitcases on a cold, rainy dirty, crowded platform. After waiting two hours, and seeing train after train pass by, loaded with soldiers, one bearing our friends and money came in, fortunately all unloading here. Had it been a through train for Cologne, no one knows what might have become of us. As it was, we decided to remain here until morning and try going tomorrow by way of boat and the Rhine.

It would be hard to imagine anything more warlike than the scene from the hotel window. Just below was a public square; beyond, the railroad station. On two sides of the square the streets were lined with vine-enclosed beer gardens. The vines were gray with tobacco smoke, glasses were constantly clicking, one heard laughter here, ringing shouts there, German war songs everywhere, occasional cries of "Hoch der Kaiser!" The square was filled with people, men, women and children, talking, laughing, crying, singing; trains were coming in continually loaded with soldiers; soldiers were marching in orderly ranks, to and from trains, always followed by a burst of applause.

Long past midnight there was no cessation in the excitement. The tramp, tramp that seems to beat upon our brains and must beat on the very hearts and lives of the women of this land, went on incessantly. It is the women, in this man's land, who suffer most.

On the Rhine, Monday, August 3. This morning it was quieter with an air of repressed excitement. The only thrills of the morning fell to the lot of two of the men, who were detained by guards and not being able to make their German intelligible, came to the boat under military escort. When they joined us it was hard to tell who looked the more sheepish, the Americans, or the young soldier.

Maintz was beautifully clean and fresh looking this morning, the air is clear and crisp, enabling us to see far away across the grain laden farms, the sky is intensely blue, the Rhine is not "The blue Rhine" from our mid-stream viewpoint; the beautiful "vine-clad" and terraced hills are all the poet has pictured them, the castles and towers, here and there, noticeably the famous "Cat," and "Mouse" towers—and the "Gibraltar of the Rhine" are very imposing and mediaeval looking, and all combined to make us feel that the war preparations of Saturday and yesterday are far behind us, and if it were not for the soldiers stationed at every bridge, in every village, and on the brow of every hill, we might imagine it had all been a bad dream. Now, at five o'clock, we can see the twin spires of the Cologne Cathedral; we are nearing a wonderful pontoon bridge, and are due in Cologne at six o'clock. We are looking forward to landing with rather mixed anticipations. On board the boat are two Englishmen who were captured

as spies in Bingen, held for twelve hours, all baggage and kodak films confiscated, and ordered to leave the country as soon as possible. A young woman, a Kansas school teacher, whose clothes had been torn, whose face and hands bore scratches inflicted by a mob in Maintz, was almost a nervous wreck from the six hours in a guardhouse, with five Russian suspects. She had a passport but the soldiers could not read it, and she was held awaiting someone who understood English. Once today we passed a beautiful castle-like structure, high upon the brow of a hill, above which floated outstretched, against the blue sky, our own Stars and Stripes. Nearly all the passengers on the boat were Americans and cheer after cheer was given, joined in heartily by the German crew. We were told it belongs to a Mr. Reinlander of New York.

Nijmegen, August 4. We found orderly throngs in Zurich; excited, expectant crowds in Slingen, Offenbach and Heidelberg; excited, noisy, demonstrative mobs in Maintz; but were here plunged into a riotous, suspicious, seething mass of men, women and children who saw in every strange face a possible spy. We went to a hotel directly across the square in front of, and facing, the cathedral, intending to spend the night, but soon decided to travel on. Here we learned that Dr. Buck had gone on, despairing of finding us. We looked out over the mob across to the cathedral, a monument of calm and quiet strength, glorified by the slanting rays of a late summer, and topped by the twin spires, rising tall and white, majestic sentinels of peace, looking down in sorrow on the war-maddened people in the darkening square below. Those of us who dared pass the mob, crossed the square as best we could, and went into the church. On every hand were cries of "Spion" and with each new cry the mob surged in another direction, sometimes carrying us with them, and we saw at least six people made captive. Some of these, we were told later, were shot; as to that we do not know. Within the church we found a different but no less harrowing scene. Men, women and children, had come here to pray for those who had gone to the front and suppressed cries and sobs could be heard from every corner. At the door, a heart-broken mother was bidding goodbye to her soldier son. When we came out the sun had set, the square was darker and more ominous looking and in fear and trembling we again threaded our way through the mob. We wondered if we should try to appear unconcerned, or apprehensive or interested, as we were being watched on every side. Each one went his own way, and our Americanism conveyed us safely through. In the rapidly gathering dusk we left the hotel dinnerless, though our ride on the Rhine had whetted our, at no time, dainty appetites, for the

station. There we joined another maddened spy-hunting mob, and fell immediately under suspicion. Once a handsome, zealous, young soldier ordered us all to the guard-house, but a pretty, German-speaking girl who was with us, succeeded in convincing him that we were inoffensive Americans, doing our best to get out of the way. It was a heart-breaking three and one-half hours which we spent waiting for a train. We saw some of the marvelous mobilization that the world is standing in wonder at, train load after train load of soldiers passed through that shed. We saw a man who was leaving for the front, accompanied until the last minute by his wife and three little children. In the long wait one slept in a go-cart; the eldest, a boy, sat on the father's knee or walked about with him, his pudgy hand tightly clasped in the father's while the tiny baby lay and fitfully slept in the mother's arms. A distraught, worried woman, struggled under a burden of two babies and two huge bags. One of the men carried her bags down the stairs for her, and on turning to look back after climbing the stairs again, found her following him. She had become so confused she did not know where she intended going. We spoke to one of the over-worked porters before our train came but were compelled to leave her there.

Another woman, almost frantic, told us that she had sent her two children to an unmarried brother in Brussels while she accompanied her husband's body to a grave near Berlin. Her brother was subject to the first call to arms in Belgium, and she had already been delayed forty-eight hours, could not get any message through and did not know where either the brother or children were. As the hours passed the crowds became more excited and restive; children were crying from hunger and weariness; with every engine that came in, the mob surged toward the tracks in a mad rush until one marveled that none were killed. No one seemed to know on which track the different trains might be expected to come in, and we transferred our baggage three times before we found the right place. A little English girl, who was traveling alone, joined us here. In this way our party continually grew. After the mad scramble, when our train finally came in, Miss K. and I found ourselves in a first-class compartment with an Englishman and his wife, a Dutch officer on his way home from service in Albania, and a third man who never explained himself. The officer explained that he had been arrested eleven times. The Englishwoman gave us each a ham sandwich, our only food from early lunch until seven this morning. By this time, a rain had set in, the atmosphere was close and heavy and at every stop the windows were ordered tightly closed.

After slowly crawling through the darkness and rain, all night, and standing, seemingly hours, at small stations, we arrived at Cleve just as the first light was coming into the eastern sky. Mr. T. went out to find a hotel while we waited at the station. Only one small carriage was available, which came back twice before we were all transferred to a habitation. Four of us went in the second relay. We drove through lanes of dripping trees and over stretches of cobbled streets and finally drew up before a dark and deserted looking house. In response to a long peal of the door bell, a man, garbed in a dress suit and carrying a shot gun came slowly down stairs and cautiously opened the door. All this time we were trying to convince the driver that he had taken us to the wrong place while visions of a guardhouse or worse loomed before us. The first, gray hours of day do not ordinarily lend a rosy hue to life, and to four worried, tired, hungry women, who had been all night in mobs and stuffy carriages, constantly under military eyes, it seemed doubly menacing. Eventually and greatly to our relief he drove away again and we landed in the proper place, where we went wearily to bed in a room that bore evidence of not having been occupied for weeks.

We reached Beek, on the border, about noon, where our belongings were inspected, the kodak films destroyed and all maps confiscated. Each was searched, even to underwear and stockings, by ignorant peasant women who could not speak English, and who could never have found a message had anyone been guilty of carrying one. We were not asked to remove either hats or shoes. We were held two hours while an officer read Miss L.'s journal. We reached here in the early afternoon. How beautifully fresh and clean everything is! We were immediately impressed by the courtesy of the people and their friendliness for, and interest in the Americans. We lunched in a pretty little combination hotel and club house, on the edge of a park, overlooking the River Meuse. Later we wandered down to the river and stood on the spot "where Claudius stood and watched the ships go by."

Amsterdam, August 5. We reached here about eleven last evening and learned that Dr. Buck had just left. Knowing the difficulty in cashing checks and realizing the gravity of the situation, he had left London with all the gold he could get. Ours was only one case in many, where families and friends were separated and lost. Amsterdam seems a refuge for stranded Americans and we had difficulty in finding hotel accommodations. We found time during a day spent largely in converting paper into gold, and deciding what to do, to drive about the city and to visit the gallery, where we saw many wonderful paint-

ings by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, the Van Ecks and other Dutch artists. Their work in its cool, austere strength and virility is very different from the Italian masterpieces.

Flushing, August 7. We reluctantly leave Holland tomorrow morning, beautiful, peaceful, courteous Holland, her flower-fields, her picturesque wind-mills, her wonderful canals and dikes, her clean orderly cities, her art, and her interesting people. Many, many of them speak a fluent English, and we are told that when a boy or girl leaves what corresponds to our high school, he or she can speak four languages. We visited Middleburg today, a little village near Flushing, where the people adhere to the old customs and style of dress. The women wear tight-waisted, short-sleeved, and full skirted dresses, and an elaborate white starched headdress with wonderful gold ornaments. The bicycle is used extensively here, and a common sight is a woman so garbed, market basket on arm, calmly riding a bicycle. Milk is conveyed in large cans in small carts, drawn by dogs. On the windows of the stores the names of the necessities of life, and the legal prices were pasted, with a warning that anyone found charging "war prices" was liable to arrest. And how the people adore their queen, and honor their government!

London, August 12. London has made us feel very much as though we were at home and how one enjoys hearing his own tongue after six weeks in strange countries, one of which was torn by preparations for war! To be sure the English are also mobilizing, but how calmly they go about it! One sees soldiers everywhere, marching, marching away; no one, not even fathers, mothers or wives know whither; nurses preparing to leave; Boy Scouts everywhere, the busiest men-in-the-making in the land; almost on every street little boys and sometimes girls playing war; and one hears constantly of what the women are doing to help outfit the soldiers.

On the St. Lawrence River, August 29. Today for the first time since leaving Glasgow, we are allowed to feel safe. All during the voyage, our port-holes have been tightly closed and curtained, and except for the signal light, we have traveled in absolute darkness, fearing attack by German warships. We are glad to see American soil, and feel a deep sense of gratitude that ours is a country which values peace, and lives in peace, but our hearts ache for those whose homes are torn by war.

IS NURSING A PROFESSION?

By MARY A. MESSER, R.N.

Manchester, N. H.

A short time ago an editorial appeared in the *New York Medical Journal* which in part read as follows:

Nursing is not, strictly speaking, a profession. A profession implies professed attainments in special knowledge as distinguished from mere skill (Century Dictionary); nursing is an honorable calling, nothing further, implying proficiency in certain more or less mechanical duties; it is not primarily designed to contribute to the sum of human knowledge or the advancement of science. The great and principal duty of a nurse is to make a patient comfortable in bed, something not always attained by the most bookish of nurses. Any intelligent, not necessarily educated woman can, in a short time, acquire the skill to carry out with implicit obedience the physician's directions. The graduate of the unregistered hospital or sanitarium or of the short term school, or any woman who reads conscientiously a course of instruction in nursing and practises assiduously at home what she learns, is fully competent to undertake any ordinary case of illness. Where special skill is required, as in a major surgical case, a laparotomy for example, we admit that hospital training is, if not indispensable, at least highly desirable, and for such cases the hospital-trained nurse might exclusively reserve her services at a wage higher than the ordinary. Nursing is an honorable, a remunerative, a noble calling, but efforts to exalt it into a profession or to rank it with the higher branches of learning and culture are the apotheosis of the absurd.

With all due respect to the *New York Medical Journal*, nursing today does require, not only skill and intelligence but education. It is true that there are many mechanical duties in a nurse's life which require only skill but to be an efficient nurse demands also special knowledge and attainments. We have only to look backward a little over a century to notice how education, special knowledge and attainments in nursing affairs have changed the whole system of nursing. Uneducated, ignorant and immoral women were permitted to care for the sick in the early days. These women may have had and doubtless did have skill but they lacked the knowledge and education which the modern nurse should have and does possess.

Due to the three early workers, Elizabeth Frye, Pastor Fleidner and Florence Nightingale, the present system of nursing the sick was established. It is not necessary to enter into the details of these lives for they are familiar to all nurses. Neither is it necessary to describe how the new profession was started in this country by Sister Helen, a Nightingale Sister. The medical profession did not take kindly to the training of women for nurses and it was only after hard work and the overcoming of many obstacles, after the nurse had established order and cleanliness

in the hospitals and after the physicians had discovered that the percentage of deaths decreased and the percentage of recoveries increased, that they could look with favor upon her. Even then it was a long time before they could consider trained nurses as assistants and not as servants.

It took more courage to train for nurses in the early days than at present, for since only ignorant women of a low standard of morality had attended the sick, people could not understand why young unmarried women were willing to spend two or three years in a hospital that they might become trained helpers at the bedside. However, since courage and persistence will conquer untold obstacles, the work went steadily on. Institutions for instruction in nursing were established, good, earnest women were called into the work, until at the present time it would seem that we can justly claim the right to the term "professional nurse." The work has broadened year by year because of the progressive spirit of the age, so that many avenues are opened to the nurse from which she may select her career, the one best suited to her individual taste or to her ability, mental and physical. She has become nearly as essential to a community as the physician, not doing his work but aiding and coöperating with him.

If only mere skill is necessary for the nurse, why do even the laity demand, that in the care of typhoid fever, pneumonia and other infectious diseases, the nurse must be one who has had a full training and who possesses scientific knowledge? Would the modern surgeon be satisfied to have as his assistant in the operating room or to care for his patient after operation, a nurse from the short term school or one who had read at home? No, he demands the nurse who understands the technic of the operating room and who is educated in sepsis, asepsis and antisepsis. He knows that the success of his work depends largely on a well-trained, well-educated nurse.

The nurse does not wish or expect to be ranked with the physician but since she has endeavored to educate herself and establish nursing on a professional basis in order to become the efficient helper of the doctor, she demands justice and recognition of her attainments. The graduate nurse today must be educated in all lines. She must be broad-minded and of a high character so that she may successfully cope with the problems of the day.

It is a great and important duty of a nurse to make a patient comfortable in bed. It is an excellent and most gratifying thing to do but it is not the great and principal duty. Her work is now not wholly confined to the sick-room. The public has recognized the worth and attainments of the graduate nurse. This is shown by her work in social

welfare, by the fact that school nurses are employed, that the work of the district nurse is increasing, that factories, mills and insurance companies are feeling the need of the professional nurse to look after their interests. This is most gratifying to nurses for it shows how much the work is gaining. Therefore, as an educator in the laws of health and right living, the nurse is gradually finding her proper place. As time goes on and the graduate nurse faithfully acquits herself in social service work and the various problems of the day, people will recognize that nursing means that a woman has given time and strength in order to obtain, not only mere skill but professed attainments and special knowledge. She has done this that the sick may be intelligently cared for and that mankind may be uplifted and benefited. Besides caring for the sick in the home or hospital, she has become an instructress, teaching hygiene so that disease may be prevented. She could not do this with mere skill; she must be educated and must be familiar with science so that she may know how to deal with sick humanity. Thus the work will go steadily forward not by revolution but by evolution. Much has been accomplished in the past, much remains to be accomplished in the future and the opportunities to the graduate nurse were never more numerous than at present. If only mere skill is necessary women are indeed foolish to spend three or four years in preparation for their work. They could learn, in a few short weeks, all that is necessary to make a patient comfortable in bed or to obey the physician's directions. But if women did this I would prophesy a decided setback in nursing affairs.

Some one recently said:

At last we notice that, in common with all other definite human efforts, trained nursing has assumed complete form by becoming professionally organized. Thus we see before us a thoroughly-trained and well-organized nursing profession with immense powers for good. We have seen it come from practically nothing, gradually grow, very slowly at first, then faster and faster and finally by leaps and bounds, until today it is under the same spell of progressive strain that is common to all human progress.

A glance at the curriculum of all up-to-date training schools will convince any one that a nurse must do some really hard work before she can obtain her diploma and practice her profession. And so it should be. With the exception of some special diagnostic and clinical work, the graduate nurse of today has a better medical education than many graduate physicians had fifty years ago and much more than some of our present "'paths and 'practors," etc., who lay claim to the title of doctor.

By hard work and by virtue of the noble workers in the past, we have obtained our present position and standards. Let us then still press onward, increasing our knowledge, so that not only by ourselves, but by the medical profession as well, our work shall be considered worthy, in all respects, to be ranked as a profession. Nursing is indeed an honorable, a remunerative, a noble calling and it is not the apotheosis of the absurd for nurses to put forth every effort to exalt it into a profession and to rank it with the higher branches of learning and culture.

SOME OPPORTUNITIES OF A PRIVATE DUTY NURSE¹

By CLEONE E. HOBBS, R.N.

Greensboro, N. C.

Someone has said that the essentials for a happy life are health, work and friends. Most of us have work and there are few who are totally without friends, but do we all have health?

What do you consider the first requisite for health? I would say knowledge. Mothers and fathers should know how to teach their children to live normally. It used to be said that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," but we have learned that it is wrong to rock the cradle and the wise mother will put brakes on it. We might change the saying to the one who trains the baby rules the world.

A baby's training begins as soon as it is born into the world. The three important points in training a baby or in nursing a sick baby, or a sick adult, for that matter, are cleanliness, quiet and regularity. Any sensible person knows this.

What more discouraging picture can you call to mind than the first two or three days on a private case with a sick baby of two years, or two sick children; household disorganized, mother nervous, incompetent, noisy, prejudiced against the nurse; jealous if the baby shows any signs of coming over? Here a nurse has to bring all her powers of self control, knowledge and training.

How many times I have heard the remark from nurses, in hospitals and out: "If I only didn't have the family to contend with and could have the patient alone!" But you *do* have the family, and it is yours to learn how to deal with it; to do this you will have to study. Do not think because you have a diploma from your hospital and a certificate from your State Board that you do not have to study. Nursing is more than the mechanical work of bathing, rubbing and giving medicine. You should have all the requisites of a diplomat, to which should be

¹ Read before the local association of nurses of Greensboro.

added technical skill and scientific knowledge. In other words, an ideal nurse should be "as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove."

Of the three points I have mentioned, cleanliness, quiet, regularity, I verily believe quiet is the most important. Certainly without quiet the other two cannot be attained. I believe noise is one of the curses of the age. How many of us could answer to King Lear's description of his daughter when he said "Her voice is sweet and low, an excellent thing in woman." We all know how the English comment on American women's voices. Those of you who are conversant with your Bible remember "the crackling of thorns under a pot." So it seems as if a loud voice were a long-established failing but that is no reason why it should not be overcome with some other long established errors.

The nurse has an excellent opportunity in the first month of an obstetrical case to lay the foundations of a child's education by training both mother and baby in regular habits and self control. In saying this I do not mean to speak disparagingly of mothers, for there are many who study child culture and keep up with what is being learned but, on the other hand, it is no sign that a woman is competent because she is a mother. There are many who spend more time and thought on their children's adornment than on their food or mentality. If a nurse is thrown with a mother like that it is her duty to teach her. If the nurse has studied and read books on child nature by the great teachers such as Froebel, Sequin and Montessori, she will be able perhaps to present knowledge to her in a way that will not offend and that will leave her searching for more knowledge, and there will be opened to her new realms where the feeding of a little child's body is a sacred rite, inasmuch as improper feeding may foster a weak and vicious mind.

We, as nurses, should appreciate the high place we occupy and try to realize the opportunities we have to help make this a better world. Often mothers ask about their babies. That is your opportunity: when you are asked. When we volunteer advice, people are often in the wrong frame of mind to receive it, and many of us make ourselves obnoxious by giving advice at the wrong time. It makes us appear pedantic and conceited, and does harm rather than good. "Knowledge without goodness is dangerous." Nurses should have some idea of psychology as well as physiology.

Nurses should also know a great deal about foods. A graduate of five years said to me: "I never did know anything about cooking and housekeeping: I don't like it anyway." (She had not passed the State Examination.) I wanted to know how she managed about her patients' diet. "Oh!", she said, "My cases are generally typhoid, and I only have liquid diets to prepare." Do you wonder that we have many adverse criticisms about nurses?

THE RED CROSS

IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

EUROPEAN SERVICE

The nurses selected for service in Europe reported promptly at Red Cross Headquarters in New York according to a schedule prepared long before the chairman of the National Committee left Washington.

It speaks volumes for the business-like methods of our Local Committees and the sense of responsibility of the individual nurse that one hundred and thirty-eight Red Cross nurses could be so easily mobilized from many different points and completely equipped for foreign service without confusion or delay.

After a conference with Major Robert U. Paterson, director of the Red Cross personnel, and Helen Scott Hay, superintendent, it was decided that classes in First Aid should be held during the voyage, this instruction to be given by the directors of the various units, and that Major Paterson should lecture to the entire group of nurses and physicians on the organization and equipment of military hospitals, transport columns, relief stations and nursing service in time of war.

While all nurses sailing on the Red Cross ship were native-born citizens of the United States, many had names which were distinctly European and in planning for the assignment of the groups to the various countries difficulties were at once encountered. If any attempt were to be made to place the nurses where their names would not prove an embarrassment it meant separating them from their friends. They were finally asked if they would not be willing to follow the European custom and be known only by their Christian names with the title of "Sister." It was rather amusing to see the look of astonishment on one hundred and thirty-eight faces, when this suggestion was made, but after a moment's consideration it was accepted with enthusiasm and even before the ship sailed, notes were received signed "Sister Helen," "Sister Donna," "Sister Margaret," and other names equally attractive.

The groups were assigned to the various countries before leaving New York subject of course to revision later should occasion demand.

Unit A—Philadelphia Nurses, Margaret Lehmann, supervisor, France.

Unit B—Baltimore Nurses, Alice E. Henderson, supervisor, France.

Unit C—Manhattan Nurses, Lucy Minnegerode, supervisor, Russia.

Unit D—Rochester and Connecticut Nurses, J. Beatrice Bowman, supervisor, England.

Unit E—Cleveland Nurses, Alice C. Beatle, supervisor, Austria.

Unit F—Boston Nurses, Donna G. Bugar, supervisor, England.

Unit G—Brooklyn and New Jersey Nurses, Frances H. Meyer, supervisor, Germany.

Unit H—Chicago Nurses, Charlotte Burgess, supervisor, Russia.

Unit I—Manhattan (2) and Washington, D. C., Nurses, Anna L. Reutinger, supervisor, Germany.

Unit K—Cincinnati Nurses, Elizabeth Dooley, supervisor, Austria.

We were extremely fortunate not only in the group of women secured to act as supervisors but in having most competent nurses in each of the units well fitted to take executive positions should it be desirable to form smaller groups.

SERVIAN GROUP

Passage for the Servian nurses was secured on the Greek steamship *Ioannina* sailing from New York on September 8, with Mary E. Gladwin in charge of the twelve nurses.

FIRST LETTERS FROM RED CROSS NURSES

Unit A

S.S. RED CROSS,
September 23, 1914.

To the American Journal of Nursing,

The Public Health Nurse Quarterly:

Greetings from the S.S. *Red Cross* and Unit A, the Philadelphia group. Long before this you have heard all about the preliminary preparation for this expedition, and I thought you might like to know just how the American Red Cross Nurses have spent their time during the sea voyage.

The days have been truly busy ones, more like the training school, patients included, for sea-sickness was very much in evidence the first few days. The daily schedule has been as follows:

8.00 a.m. Breakfast

9.30–11.30 Lectures by doctors

11.30 a.m. Many nurses made use of gymnasium

1 p.m. Luncheon

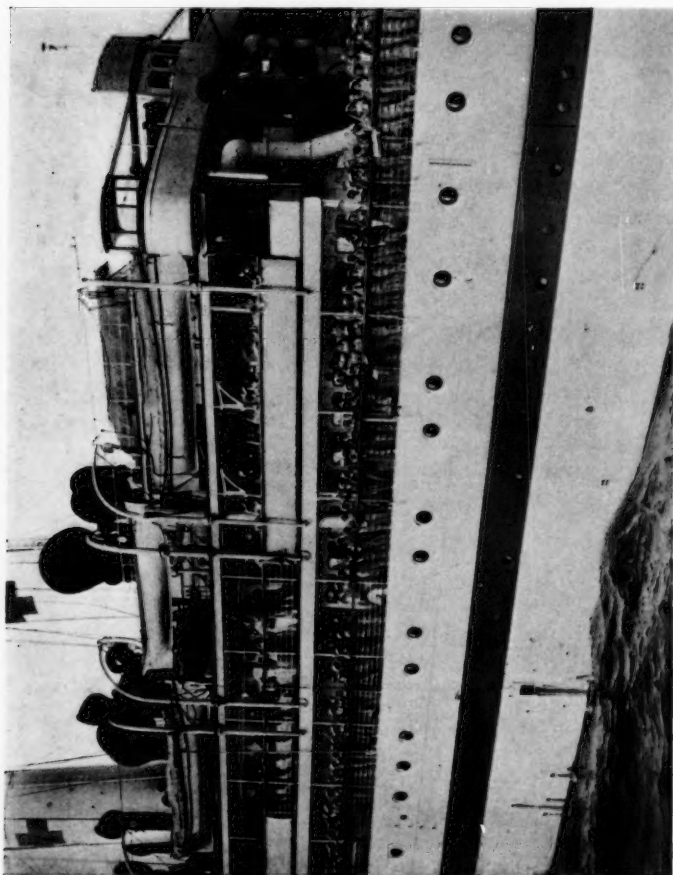
2–3 p.m. Quiz and practical nursing

4 p.m. French or German



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LEAVING FOR THE WAR ZONE



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ABOARD THE RED CROSS STEAMER

7 p.m. Dinner

8.30 p.m. Prayers conducted by Sister Helen (Scott Hay).

10 p.m. Quiet.

The lectures have been given by the doctors on such subjects as first aid, contagious and infectious diseases, anatomy, anaesthesia, surgical work, metric system, etc. The afternoon classes have been conducted by their assistants and consisted in the nursing care of the patients. At odd times between lectures and classes could be seen groups of nurses practicing bandaging or holding general discussions on some nursing subject.

Sister Helen, by the way we are all known as sisters, has given splendid talks on our future work, our attitude towards those with whom we may come in contact, on discipline, and has given to the supervisors many valuable suggestions. Besides the regular lectures and classes Major Patterson gave two very instructive lectures, one on military hospital camp and the other on some contagious diseases, viz.: dysentery, cholera, smallpox, bubonic plague.

Mr. Mohun, one of the officers on board, gave an intensely interesting and instructive lantern slide lecture on his expedition sixteen years ago through Africa, and another lecture describing his expedition through the same country twenty years ago.

The entire time during the trip has been one of preparation for our future work, and it has been amazing how fast the time has passed when there was nothing to look at but sea and sky.

We all feel keenly the trust and confidence placed in us by the American Red Cross Society, representing as we do the United States as a whole, the various cities and training schools as individuals and it is the earnest prayer of every one that in every way possible, in whatever country we land, we may prove ourselves a credit to our country and our colors, by rendering the valuable assistance expected of us to those in great need.

Very cordially yours,

SISTER MARGARET (LEHMANN).

Unit B

The American Journal of Nursing:

Those chosen to form the Baltimore contingent, Unit B, for European service under the Red Cross will be assigned to duty in France.

After many of the preliminary details had been completed it was thought advisable to transfer some of the nurses from one group to another so that as large a number as possible in each unit would speak the language of the country to which they were assigned. For this



MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY

MAJ. PATTERSON, U.S.A.

MISS JANE DELANO

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reason Margaret McGary was transferred to the unit assigned to Russia and in exchange Eva Doniat, St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, joined the Baltimore Unit.

The surgeons in charge of Unit B are Dr. Rhoades Fayreweather, director; Dr. Harry Slack and Dr. Lewis Spencer of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, assistants.

We leave the Red Cross ship at Brest, where further information will be obtained as to where the unit will be finally stationed.

The members of the Baltimore contingent are unanimous in desiring to express their appreciation to the officers of the Red Cross for the attention to the smallest details with regard to the protection and comfort of their nurses. The spirit shown has been a great inspiration, and has done much to strengthen the desire for active service under any condition.

ALICE E. HENDERSON.

Unit C

To the American Journal of Nursing:

With the opening of the European War arose the question of whether the American Red Cross should send nurses to the front. There were many vague rumors, but on August 2, the actual notices were sent out and the nurses asked to report at their local headquarters. Every nurse was asked if she were free from domestic ties, and able to accept active service. Those that had not been inoculated against typhoid and smallpox were told to have their physical examination made right away, and to start their anti-typhoid inoculations. Any not having time to complete the treatment would be finished on shipboard.

On September 2, the nurses reported at the New York Headquarters at 130 East 22d Street, for their outfit, each nurse getting a cape, hat, uniforms, work, laundry and shoe bags, duffle bag and sweater. The steamer rugs were given out on the boat. The uniform is a practicable, workable one, consisting of grey chambray dress in one piece with a soft, low, white collar and an apron cut in one piece with a bib, something on the style of a butcher's apron. The caps are of white muslin, easily laundered and made up. The entire uniform when not in use folds up into a small tight flat bundle, easily handled and packed.

On Friday, September 4, all the nurses met in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association and were addressed by Major Patterson, Mrs. Draper, Miss Boardman, Miss Delano and Miss Hay. The first idea of what the trip meant and what would be encountered was realized clearly. After Miss Delano's intimate talk to the nurses, there was not a dry eye in the room, but no one had an idea of withdrawing.

On September 5, the nurses reported in uniform on the ship to familiarize themselves with the boat and to have their pictures taken for the Red Cross report.

On Monday, September 7, the nurses reported on the boat at 9 a.m. in uniform with their baggage. The ship was open to the friends of the nurses and doctors and at 4 p.m. the signal for "All ashore who are going ashore" was given. Just before pulling out from the dock Miss Duffield of the Sari Opera Company sang the Star Spangled Banner, and the ship steamed out amid the cheers of everybody and the shrill whistles of all the craft around. The boat steamed up the Hudson to a point off 96th Street, where it anchored, as we supposed, for the night, expecting to sail Tuesday at noon. At the last minute some necessary changes had to be made in the crew, and the clearance papers were refused until the ship had an entire American crew.

For the six days while anchored in the river we had three and four hours shore leave every day, and many of our friends came on board to see us. Every boat that passed the Red Cross ship while it was off 96th Street saluted as she passed, sometimes with three blasts of the whistle, at other times with the flag dipped, and the excursion boat *Highlander* played the Star Spangled Banner every morning as she passed. A party of "Little Mothers" sailed around us one day and cheered us all. One dark-haired, dark-eyed little Jewish girl called out bravely: "Good-bye, nurses, some day I will be a nurse and go to the wars." We hope that she may be a nurse for we need her spirit, but we hope, too, a like necessity will never come to her.

By September 12, we had our entire American crew and at 4 p.m. weighed anchor and steamed down the river, saluted by all the river boats and even railroad trains along the shore. When in the upper bay we passed several ocean liners, coming in crowded to the rail with returning passengers, and by the sound that greeted us every single person on board must have cheered our ship and mission. We anchored off Quarantine for the night and at 4 p.m. Sunday, September 13, we weighed anchor and steamed out to sea, dropping our pilot just at the end of Ambrose Channel, pointed the ship to the east and sailed on.

The nurses were at first grouped in units of twelve as they came from their home cities. Later on necessary changes were made according to ability, special training and languages, and were grouped according to their destinations. There were daily classes in the morning on first aid, and lectures pertaining to our work from the doctors. In the afternoon we had two hours in languages. Every day the members of a unit met for a general talk among themselves to discuss the work done and the problems to be met. After supper we had prayers and

then were free until ten o'clock, when the nurses retired to their state-rooms. The ship is an especially steady one and very comfortable. Except for a little rain and fog at the end of the trip, the days were ideal, a bright sun and only a gentle roll to the sea.

MARY FREDERIKA FARLEY.

Unit E

American Journal of Nursing:

The Cleveland group of twelve nurses, known as Unit E, destination Austria, wish to send greetings and best wishes to the JOURNAL. We wish it were possible for you to follow us more closely in our work there, but hope to send you some word from time to time.

Sincerely,

ALICE C. BEATLE.

Unit H

*American Journal of Nursing,
Rochester, N. Y.*

The Chicago group of Red Cross Nurses chosen for European service sends their greetings to the JOURNAL and through its columns to their friends who are its readers. They are to be sent to Russia, Sister Charlotte (Burgess) supervising.

The time on shipboard has been a busy period of preparation full of work and study. During the entire voyage many hours of each day have been devoted to classes, lectures and conferences, all of which have given us not only a wider knowledge and brought us into closer touch with the service we are about to undertake, but it has also given us courage and inspiration.

We are leaving our ship at Falmouth, England, where instructions will be given us for the remainder of our journey.

CHARLOTTE BURGESS.

Unit K

*To the American Journal of Nursing,
Rochester, N. Y.*

The Cincinnati group of nurses, classified as Unit K, en route to Austria for Red Cross service, wish to say: "Good wishes to the JOURNAL, and how we'll miss it!"

LYDA W. ANDERSON.

A cablegram was received from Miss Hay on September 24, announcing the safe arrival of the Red Cross ship at Falmouth, England.

On October 1, a welcome message came from Miss Gladwin, sent from Palermo, stating that all were well.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

THE WAR

The darkness of this terrible war is repeated in the silence of our European members. Not a line has come from any country in Europe since the war broke out, except a brief note from Miss Hubrecht in Holland. She speaks of the complete preoccupation of everyone in questions of nursing and general relief, and the submerging of all other activities and interests. She fears not more than two or three can hope to attend the San Francisco Congress instead of the dozen or more who planned to do so from Holland. From New Zealand Miss Maclean writes: "I very much fear there will be no delegates from this country, and for myself, all government leave is stopped."

The officers of the International in the United States still hope that there may be some representation of foreign countries next summer, at least sufficient to enable us to receive our new members, China and Australia, yet doubt and uncertainty cloud all expectations. At a meeting in New York, in the beginning of October, it was agreed that we would wait until the beginning of the new year before asking our foreign members of the Council for their definite word as to the International program. Our national meetings, of course, will go on, and even if only one nurse comes from abroad we shall be ready to welcome her.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL

As announced in our *Official News* last month, the nursing exhibit and the Nightingale Memorial Fund contributions have been abandoned. Calls for relief are already urgent, and it is no time to ask for funds for upbuilding our own education when the victims of destruction are penniless by thousands. Even our own situation feels the strain and reaction, and many look forward to hard times among nurses this winter.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITING NURSING AND SOCIAL WELFARE

IN CHARGE OF

EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

VACATION SKETCHES

When a splendid gift is generously presented, it would be churlish indeed of the recipient to accept it thanklessly; consequently, when a certain, weary, public health nurse found herself on a Montreal through train, with a trip to Europe and a two months' leave of absence on salary in her pocket, she pinched herself vigorously to make sure that she was really awake and thanked her guiding star for her opportunity. Then she proceeded to thumb-tack a curtain of two thicknesses of wet gauze across the screen of her tourist sleeper to keep out the dust which is so troublesome in July and August. (The gauze does not remain wet but it can be sprinkled occasionally and it does keep out a great deal of dust).

Her reading on her twenty-two hour trip was confined to a Baedeker of London and the report of the twentieth anniversary of the Henry Street Settlement, New York City. Founded in 1893, by Mary Brewster and Lillian D. Wald, both graduates of the New York Hospital Training School, the Settlement makes even a doubting skeptic see how large oaks from little acorns grow, for Henry Street Settlement, with its branch houses, summer homes and camps, large staff of visiting nurses and class and club leaders, has all been developed from the simple establishment on the top floor of a tenement house of two nurses who wished to do their best for the sick in a congested neighborhood. The staff now averages 90 nurses and nearly 200,000 visits were made to 22,168 patients in 1913. Miss Wald has asked for an endowment of one million dollars for the nursing service and more than \$200,000 had been pledged before the report went to press. The report is splendidly illustrated and contains some good charts showing the growth of the nursing service. One ten-year table and diagram shows by whom the patients were referred and during this time physicians reported from one-third to one-fourth of all the patients. This is fine coöperation. Nurses don't need to be told of the influence Henry Street has had on the public health nursing situation in New York nor of its wider influence when the welfare of the nation's chil-

dren was involved, but space forbids this being more than mentioned. Workers who have been stirred to a finer realization of a patriotism which includes people of all nations, rather than citizens of a certain geographical area, by reading Miss Addams' Twenty Years of Hull House and Mary Antin's Promised Land will want to own this report that it, too, may occupy a place on the shelf devoted to the hastening of the dawn of Universal Brotherhood.

Canada. The Victorian Order of Nurses now maintains a staff of 270 nurses but the sixteenth annual report asks for more. The work is growing rapidly throughout the Dominion and more county district nurses are being placed. The first county nurses were four brave pioneers who were sent to the Klondike in 1898. An account of their work would be well worth hearing. A county nurse has recently been sent to Robin, Manitoba. City public health nurses would like to know how county nurses bear the isolation of such work. Judging from the unwillingness of urban nurses to tackle rural problems, we have the true cockney love of the pavements ever in our midst. Nearly 10,000 of the 281,000 visits made in Canada during the year were in response to night calls. The superintendent's report, by Mary Ard MacKenzie, is a stirring appeal for more preventive work and better preparation for public health nurses.

July 10, Montreal. Visited Miss Lynch, district superintendent of the Victorian nurses, at their fine new home at 46 Bishop Street. The Order now has 65 staff nurses and five district homes. A 41 per cent increase in the number of visits was made last year and the patients represented 35 different nationalities. 4174 infants were born under Victorian Order auspices. The Order also loans nurses for 5 milk stations and has placed 2 nurses for follow-up work at the Royal Victoria and Montreal General Hospitals. The nurses do the city school work.

Had time to see only two hospitals in Montreal, the Hotel Dieu, an interesting institution, dating from 1644, in the care of the Black Nuns and the Children's Memorial Hospital, a new hospital organized in 1902. Its chief interest lies in its site on the side of beautiful Mount Royal and its four open-air shacks. These are built close by in a grove of oaks, white birch and maple where, from May to October, the orthopaedic cases are housed, the sun-light treatment given to many tuberculous sinuses, and excellent results obtained. There is a training school of 18 pupil nurses.

July 11. Quebec, a charming old city from another world. The streets are narrow and the houses old but the tidiness of the French tenants is marvelous. Even in the famous old Rue des Cloches, a

very narrow passage in which shop, stable and dwelling lie side by side, the rooms were clean and the street urchins—beggars all—were tidy.

July 19, Glasgow. Even this city of the dead, as the Sunday quiet makes it appear, is a relief after eight days of fog, icebergs and intense cold. People subject to *mal de mer* should never attempt to describe an ocean passage, but they should be provided with warm clothing, very stout trunks, a tin of oat-meal biscuit and some congenial books. Glasgow is a big, dirty, much maligned city, full of interest to a really inquisitive tourist. The fine old Cathedral dates from the twelfth century and in it one may attend a high-church Presbyterian service, a curious mixture of psalming and the Book of Common Prayer, with the prayer for the Royal Family followed by one for the President of the United States, a sweet courtesy, most welcome to an American visitor.

Marmion's pillar and the door by which he escaped are still pointed out and the church is full of other interesting memories. In the yard, a grave-yard of course, is the quaint old tomb of Dr. Peter Low, the Founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, dating from 1612; thus inscribed, above a weather-beaten skull and cross-bones,

Stay passinger and view this stone
For under it lyas such a one,
Who cuired many while he lieved
Soe gracious he, noe man grieved,
Yea when his Physick's Force oft failed
His pleasant purpose thus prevailed
For of his God he got the Grace
To live in Mirth and die in peace
Heaven res his soul, His Corps this stone
Sigh passinger and soe be gone.

Close by was another tomb-stone warranted to warn the most strong-hearted.

Ah me I gravell am and dust
And to the grave deshend I most,
Oh painted peice of liveing clay
Man—be not proud of thy short day.

Above the cathedral is the Necropolis, a somewhat popular cemetery, surmounted by a column to John Knox. Wherever one goes in the British Isles, even the most light-hearted cannot fail to be impressed by the monuments to men and women who died for their faith, and the ground in places seemed soaked with the blood of martyrs. The Knox monument was erected centuries after his death but it expresses the veneration in which he is still held by loyal Scotchmen.

In the foreground of the cathedral are the fine new buildings of the Royal Infirmary recently opened by the King and Queen, where one may still see Lord Lister's old ward and operating room and the modest bronze tablet commemorating his discovery of the "antiseptic system of surgical treatment." If the visitor is fortunate, she may also meet the nurse who helped him with his first experiments with antiseptics, now over 70, white-haired, and past active ward duty. She is the guardian angel of the sick nurses who are consigned to her care and as much a part of the institution as the superintendent or its training school.

She was presiding over the nurses' afternoon tea table during our call and made a quaint picture in her mid-Victorian black gown and marvelous cap. White haired people over here incline to stoutness and their caps are most attractive. They grow more elaborate as the person's social position improves and some of them are fearfully and wonderfully constructed. The pupil nurses of the Royal Infirmary wear a uniform of lavender and white stripes, as becoming as it is unusual to eyes accustomed to American blue or blue and white. In the chapel of the Royal Infirmary is a beautiful stained glass window of Florence Nightingale, presented by the Chairman of the Board of Managers, and designed by R. Manning Bell, A.R.A. Miss Nightingale in a dark blue uniform with white cap, bib and apron is holding a quaint old lamp in her right hand and looking out over the people with the clear-eyed gaze of a modern Joan of Arc. The window is extremely well executed. The little white cap seems almost like a halo and no nurse can fail to be stirred by this beautiful tribute paid our profession by the artist. The only regret is that this window is not in a far more conspicuous corridor or ward. Near by is another beautiful window paid for by the graduate nurses of the Royal Infirmary, their gift and tribute to their old hospital.

All about the Glasgow Cathedral are other interesting houses and institutions and tenements that strike terror to the heart of an American, accustomed though she may be to New York's East Side and Boston's North End. Across the road is the old Lord Provend's house, the oldest in Glasgow. Its walls in some places are more than four feet thick. Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have sat beneath its roof. It would be hard to visit a famous building in Scotland where the unfortunate Mary did not stay. She must have been a great traveler, and she is still the favorite heroine of her native land. Down the street from the Cathedral one sees a fine brown stone building labelled "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Founded in 1865," while not far distant the grim, forbidding-looking building on a prominent corner half way

down the High Street announces itself as the "Glasgow Lad's Home." The whole building is literally plastered with large black and white sign-board texts announcing "The wages of sin is death," "How shall we escape so great a judgment," "After death the judgment," "Beware for no man knoweth," etc. The terrors of the final judgment must be so seared into the brains of every unfortunate boy housed in the place, that it is difficult to believe that any public health nurse would have the heart to consign a homeless boy there.

At the other end of the city is Glasgow's splendid art gallery where one may see some fine and famous pictures including Whistler's "Carlyle," Rembrandt's "Man in Armour" and other pictures by Murillo, Turner, Burne-Jones and many more. Nurses not ordinarily attracted by works of art, can't fail to be interested in two quaint old pictures there. One "The Sick Bed" by Edward Prentis (1797-1854) is a small canvas about 20 x 24 inches depicting a curly-headed sick-looking child in a big four-posted curtained bed, glasses, bowls and spoons on a nearby stand, the open Bible on a chair and near by the anxious faced mother sitting with folded hands, patiently waiting. It reminds busy nurses that someone is likely to be "patiently waiting," in their most exciting and interesting cases and presents to a thoughtful observer the family side in a case of sickness. The other picture is "A Surgical Case," by David Teniers, the Younger (1610-1694) of the Flemish school. An interesting patient is sitting in an old-fashioned apothecary shop, the instruments are lying on the floor, ointment jars in bright colors are standing about and an old woman is wringing out the dressing in a large bowl more suggestive of clear starching than surgical work. The bright colors of the clothing and the various articles in the shop make the room far more interesting than the average modern surgical dressing-room.

We visited this gallery on Sunday afternoon and had a good chance to watch the people as they swarmed in and out. The poor in Scotland are extremely poor. Personally they are no cleaner, if as clean, as our poor, but there seem to be so many more of them that the observer is, perhaps, first of all more struck with their dirt than with their physical defects and their listless, almost sub-normal, faces. Many of them are dock laborers who spend hand to mouth existences loading and unloading the big ships along the wharfs, for Glasgow is a famous shipping port. Their wives are underfed, poorly dressed, weak-looking women whose favorite garment is a heavy fringed shawl worn under the arms and crossed over the abdomen in order to hold the inevitable baby, warmly wrapped in its heavy folds. Naturally this burden throws the mother's spine in and her abdomen out, and young women

are misshapen and haggard while the rickety legs of many of the little children make one wonder if this Scottish papoose fashion is not responsible for many later deformities. We saw many extremely ragged children of a type seldom, if ever, seen in American cities and in the tenement districts barefooted women were not unusual, although the excessive drunkenness and carousing, for which Glasgow men and women are so frequently indicted, was not evident during our stay.

July 21. Made twelve visits with the public health nurse, as the Municipal Infant Welfare nurses are called. Never saw such poverty. The houses are chiefly of stone or brick four or five stories high, built close to the sidewalks and entered from inside courts by narrow, damp, dark, stone staircases that remind one of old jail entrances. As a rule two or three families live off each landing. A small toilet in an almost pitch black closet off each entry serves the entire floor. Many that we saw were out of order, for although the Sanitary Department is well organized, it is almost impossible to teach these families how to treat open plumbing.

Whole families live in one, two, or at most three rooms and I saw no superfluous furniture and very little extra clothing of any description. A small sink with one thin-stream faucet and a tiny coal grate built in the wall supplied the water and heat for everything. The odor of moist dirt was everywhere and the lack of even the simplest house-keeping utensils made personal or domestic cleanliness impossible. We made twelve calls between 10.30 and 12.30 in the most congested district in the city and in not one home did we find a noon meal in preparation and saw food, dry bread, in but one room. Newspapers, the indispensable aid of every visiting nurse, were never seen. There were no towels and even to a nurse who had seen visiting nursing in many difficult situations, the conditions were appalling. All honor is due the brave nurses who do splendid visiting and instructive work under these conditions.

(To be continued.)

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

IN CHARGE OF

MARY M. RIDDLE, R.N.

INVENTIONS BY NURSES

No more timely suggestion and stimulus for nurses has recently been presented than that of the prize¹ to be given to nurses at the San Francisco Exposition by Miss Delano for inventions that shall contribute to the care and comfort of the sick, either in their homes or in the hospitals. Every nurse knows of simple or complex devices she has originated either to increase the efficiency of her work or to economize work and thus prolong her own efficiency, or to render her patient more comfortable, or safer or better in some one particular. If each nurse so doing could be persuaded to compete for the prize offered and enter her invention, however simple, and if these inventions could all be on exhibition during the Exposition in San Francisco, it would be impossible to estimate the amount of good accomplished.

It not infrequently happens that certain expensive appliances are beyond the reach of a patient in his home (nothing is supposed to be beyond the reach of hospitals) and the nurse must improvise something. It is this very improvisation that is wanted and let it be distinctly understood that it would be equally acceptable to hospitals.

Every purchaser of supplies and appliances for the hospital is accustomed to this remark from the visiting agent:

And for this simple attachment we are indebted to a nurse, Miss So and So who suggested it, with the remark that our appliance would be almost perfect if such and such a difficulty could be overcome and she believed it could be done in this way. We were glad to try it and she has been found to be correct.

Each time this occurs the inventive genius of a nurse is proved anew and why should it not be so if there is any truth in the old saw, that "Necessity is the mother of invention," for who has more necessities than one who cares for the sick and these necessities must be met in some way, consequently the nurse sets her wits to work and proceeds to meet them. Therefore there must be a large number who can compete if they will and this is a petition that they may be disposed to do so. Anything that has proved useful to one is almost sure to fit a like need for another.

¹ Due to war conditions this plan has been abandoned.—EDITOR.

A few examples of the ways in which nurses have helped themselves may call to the minds of others instances of needs satisfied by a little ingenuity, and create a desire to give the results for the benefit of fellow nurses and the sick in their care.

A nurse in a large hospital, where a great number of restless children formed the constant supply of patients, deplored the fact that it was almost impossible, with the means at hand, to restrain them sufficiently to ensure their own safety without hindering their freedom of motion to the point of injury. She accordingly studied the situation and after repeated trials evolved a restraining jacket that met the requirements and has proved most useful to that hospital and its little patients and has also been copied over and over again in other institutions until, after twenty years of use, the originator of the pattern has been lost to sight, but the device continues to furnish comfort and safety to hundreds of sick children.

One of the pleasantest sick rooms ever seen was situated in a lodging house; the patient, a woman suffering with pneumonia, lay upon a folding bed which, when closed, resembled a high wardrobe and therefore had a very high head-board. Everything about the room indicated care and thought and every article was disposed with the idea of promoting the patient's well-being and happiness. It was impossible to keep the patient out of the draught when either window was open, but by the skilful arrangement of an umbrella, away from her line of vision, a window could be kept open constantly and the air kept pure.

One small closet in the room did not furnish space for the various utensils and medicines required and the nurse was not fortunate enough to have the use of the bath-room solely for her patient, so she improvised by placing the bed diagonally across a corner of the room, thus securing some space behind the head of it and out of sight of either the patient or a chance visitor. Here she arranged a little table to hold all medicines and utensils; she drove two tacks in the woodwork of the wrong side of the bed's head-board and between them stretched a stout cord, thus making a line upon which to hang towels, wash cloth, etc. A stranger, unacquainted with the facts, could never have guessed the "makeshifts" the room contained, for nothing was visible except the furniture, etc., of a well-appointed room inhabited by a refined woman.

Verily, the nurse possessing such ingenuity could invent some appliance which should be for the permanent good of the sick; some head rest that should be comfortable, sanitary, and not too costly, or some support that should enable a patient to maintain the Fowler's

position without an effort. These things are needed. Hospital supply houses furnish them to some extent but they are not within the reach of all.

A model which should show the possibility of giving a patient a full bath in bed is demanded. Nurses have been known to make a bath tub with the patient in bed by putting an extra large rubber army blanket under the patient in the same way that the under sheet is put in position, and then placing a framework made of four boards, five or six inches in width, securely joined at the corners and large enough to enclose a space of the shape and size of the top of the mattress. This is placed on the edge on the mattress so that it surrounds the patient and comes well under the army blanket which reaches over its edges and forms a very good water-tight bath tub that can easily be filled by pouring water into it and can be emptied by a syphon. While this answers the purpose it is unwieldly and ought to be simplified. A folding tub of some kind ought to be originated and no doubt could be by a nurse who not only saw but felt the existing need.

How to secure ventilation in rooms where such a process is difficult; how to retain the heat of the continuous drip enema; how to make simple appliances for relieving pressure; how to make bandages and splints of different kinds—all these are practical subjects upon which any nurse might well fix her attention with the idea of solving some of the problems presented by them.

There is also much to be learned from observation of the methods of business men and women. Owing to the high cost of material as well as of time, the successful business man is constrained to watch every output, even the time and energy of clerks and other employees; consequently he has devised ways of keeping records and accounts that eliminate duplication, and yet are efficient. Why could not some of these methods be studied with a view to originating others adapted to the use of training schools for nurses.

A business man, a hospital trustee, once called upon a superintendent of nurses and found her covering pages with writing by her own hand. He noticed the process and inquired into it. He said:

The time for that has gone by and if you are to live and do business in the present time there must be something done which shall eliminate this and which shall simplify all your methods.

He advised and they together devised a system of records that are well suited to the needs of that particular school.

Thus it seems that there is a demand for thought and study upon these matters and it remains for the nurses to decide whether the demand shall be met by an adequate supply.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

CAUSE OF IMMUNITY OF INFANTS.—A writer in a German medical journal attributes the immunity of very young children to infectious diseases to the rapidity with which the blood flows through the arteries, making it difficult for micro-organisms to gain a foothold in the blood stream.

DIET IN TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. Lewellys Barker, in a paper published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, advocates the more liberal feeding of patients ill with typhoid fever. In cases that bear it well, he advises in addition to milk and eggs that bread or toast with butter be given as well as potatoes and rice. The solid food should be begun cautiously and gradually increased. Nursing is of great importance. The times of feeding during the day and night, the relation of the food intake to the water intake, the quantity given each time, the variety of the food, the estimation and recording of the calories in a special chart, the regular weighing of the patient, the tact and judgment of the nurse, are all points to be considered. The evidence is at present in favor of the liberal feeding of typhoid patients, provided that the diet be adapted to the needs of the particular patient under treatment.

RETENTION OF URINE UNDER MORPHIA.—The same journal notices a report of five typical cases in which complete retention of the urine followed a therapeutic dose of morphia. The bladder sphincter closed and the auxiliary abdominal muscles were too weak to force it open. The patients were all men.

INHALATION OF WOOD ALCOHOL.—It has been known for some time that the drinking of wood alcohol will produce blindness and sometimes death. It is asserted in a paper read at the meeting of the *American Medical Association* that inhaling the fumes will produce the same effects. The refined product, known as Columbian Spirits, is equally dangerous and has no disagreeable odor to warn the unwary. It is used in many manufactures. The treatment is to eliminate the poison by means of emetics, hydragogue cathartics, diuretics and diaphoretics, and to stimulate by ammonia and oxygen inhalations. Heat may be applied to the body and the extremities.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF TETANUS NEONATORUM.—*The Medical Record* notes the successful treatment of three cases of this disease by means of intraspinal injections of magnesium sulphate. The paralyzing action of this drug was neutralized by injecting also chlorate of calcium. The drugs prevented the violent convulsions which often suddenly terminate life and gave opportunity to push nourishment when the jaws were relaxed. Feeding must be done early; late feeding might induce spasms.

DENTAL ANESTHESIA.—At a meeting of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America held in London, it was stated that for anaesthesia in dental cases a mixture of nitrous oxide with oxygen should supersede all other anesthetics and it was the duty of those concerned to become expert in its use.

VIS MEDICATRIX NATURAE.—In an interesting article in the *British Medical Journal* it is recalled to mind that sunlight is the most universal, economical and effective destroyer of many disease germs. The healing power of nature is also shown in the way in which various bacteria and infusoria make a clean thing out of an unclean.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.—Much interest has been aroused in the lay world, especially among women, by recent articles in *McClure's Magazine* on the "Twilight Sleep." This is a condition of semi-narcosis produced by the administration of scopolamin and morphia now being carried on at the Freibourg clinic.

Sir James Simpson who first gave chloroform, used a drop method with this anesthetic to keep the obstetrical patient from suffering, more than fifty years ago. Obstetricians, as a rule, seem too indifferent to the sufferings of their patients and allow them to undergo pain which they would not dream of permitting in an ordinary surgical case. If pain can be prevented, and it is stoutly asserted that it can, they should arouse themselves and do it. The demand must come from long-suffering women before it will be attended to.

At a meeting of the American Gynecological Society, the president, Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, said that from extensive observations he knew that in most of the medical schools obstetrics was the least well-cared-for department. They need a sufficient number of patients with adequately paid and enthusiastic professors and suitably equipped laboratories for research work. One reason which he gave for the low state of American obstetrics was that this is the only country in the civilized world in which obstetrics and gynecology are sharply divided. Can this be the reason why American women are denied the relief that more progressive treatment might afford them?

RADIUM THERAPY.—In a report of the work of the London Radium Institute given in the *British Medical Journal*, it is stated that although it is the policy of the institute not to treat operative cases of malignant disease except under exceptional circumstances, there are yet many cases apparently cured by this means. Carcinoma of the uterus has yielded most gratifying results. The arrest of hemorrhage and discharge, the healing of ulceration and relief from pain, are marked, as well as the disappearance of fungating growth. It is not considered possible, however, to speak of these cases as "cured." In some cases of carcinoma of the breast, the primary growth becomes smaller, infected glands and nodules lessen or perhaps even disappear.

A new method of treatment has lately been devised which has given encouraging results in cancer of the tongue. A very small but intensely powerful radium emanation tube properly protected, is buried in the nodule for twenty-four hours. In some cases the nodule ceased to grow and was replaced by dense fibrous tissue. In epithelioma of the oesophagus the power of swallowing has been improved, continuing for even nine months after treatment. Encouraging results have been obtained in carcinoma of the thyroid, the prostate and the rectum, also the bladder. The report, while conservative in its statements, shows that much has been accomplished in at least affording relief.

THE PUMPKIN AS A DIURETIC.—*The Medical Record* reports the experiment of a German physician with the pumpkin as a diuretic agent in nephritic edema. It contains considerable water and natural salts. It is relatively free from sodium chloride, is well-borne by the alimentary tract, acts as a mild laxative, is palatable and nutritious and does not irritate the kidneys. It is given in the form of porridge, the edible portion being cut in small pieces, covered with water, and cooked over a slow fire for two hours. It is given with butter, milk, cream or preferably with rice soup. It is employed with success in severe cases of chronic nephritis in which the edema has resisted the entire range of medical diuretics. Large quantities of pumpkin, varying from three to six pounds a day, were used.

ECONOMY IN TOOTH FILLING.—The same journal states that German dentists are urged not to use gold in the filling of teeth during the war. The gold ordinarily consumed in dental work in Germany amounts to at least one million marks or \$250,000 in seven months.

HEREDITARY TUBERCULOSIS.—In an address before the American Therapeutic Society it was stated that so far as bacteriologica research has advanced our knowledge, tuberculosis is not and cannot be transmitted from the mother to the off-spring *in utero* and consequently the disease is never hereditary. The prevention of tuberculosis is to be

accomplished by the prevention of a soil suitable to the growth of the tubercle bacilli. This can be affected by maintaining the individual in a state of health.

PITUITARY EXTRACT IN LABOR.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that the use of pituitary extract has given favorable results in 147 cases in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. It increased the strength of the uterine contractions. The best results were obtained when given in the second stage. It lessened the use of forceps, was as safe for the mother and at least as safe for the child.

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more magazines now than I read;"
But always says "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our hearts dance!
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

The Lamp.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

WORK OF A RESIDENT NURSE IN A COLLEGE

DEAR EDITOR: In the June JOURNAL I saw an article on the work of a resident nurse in a college. I have recently accepted a position as resident nurse in a college for boys, four hundred and fifty in number, ranging from twelve to forty years in age.

The hospital department is on the second floor of the administration building. There are twelve beds in all, two baths, office, diet kitchen, dining room, sitting room for convalescents, two rooms for the nurse, housekeeper's room and dentist's office. There is no resident physician but one is called when needed.

The physician thinks that the nurse should have office hours. As no rules or regulations have been established in the past by the faculty, it is left to the nurse to do so. As this is my first experience in this line of nursing I should be very grateful if nurses who have had experience in such work would advise me through the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING as to the incumbent duties, authority and responsibility.

Michigan.

A. P.

A CRITICISM OF NURSING STANDARDS IN ARIZONA

DEAR EDITOR: I often look through the JOURNAL for a word from Arizona, but in vain. It makes me wonder how many nurses here are missing the JOURNAL without which I would be lost and for which I have always felt a need in order to do my best work.

Since coming to Arizona I have felt great disappointment in the nursing standards which I find. I have been told that there are many nurses who are a discredit to the profession and I am surprised that the graduate and registered nurses submit to being classed with such. The doctors seem to have a poor impression of us and I have been told that they prefer to have a practical nurse whom they can instruct rather than some who claim to be graduate nurses.

I am only a stranger but I cannot stand aloof and see our profession degraded. I hope these few lines may bring the graduate nurses who have worked in this part of the West to unite and defend their rights and demand recognition from doctors and people.

Arizona.

A NURSE.

TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

DEAR EDITOR: The JOURNAL has always been so generous to Red Cross items, we again ask your aid in calling attention to our "Rural Service, which provides visiting nurses of high standing and ability for scattered dwellers in regions not reached by city organizations of nursing."

The demand for these nurses so far exceeds our present supply, circulars have been printed on the Town and Country Nursing Service, for distribution to train-

ing schools, superintendents and alumnae associations, with the hope of organizing meetings for nurses with a New York State representative empowered to promote interest in this branch of Red Cross service. Members of committees in towns and cities other than New York City are asked to coöperate with this state representative in giving talks to senior classes and alumnae members, for the purpose of interesting possible applicants for enrollment in this delightful field of usefulness, which provides unlimited opportunity for nurses understanding and enjoying country life and people, and the development of social work and public health service in addition to the general nursing.

Such opportunity must appeal to the many looking for broader fields of activity, as well as the undergraduate whose choice has yet to be made.

Further information should be sought from Washington, D.C., through Fanny F. Clement, Superintendent Red Cross Rural Nursing Service, or Florence D. Fuller, Educational Representative, New York State Committee, 130 East 22d Street, New York City.

FLORENCE D. FULLER, R.N.

LETTERS FROM NAVY NURSES

V

DEAR EDITOR: The sound of singing reaches me. The tune is well carried, but few would recognize the words, "O, say can you see by the dawn's early light." Miss C. is drilling, with patience and energy, the eighty-four children who are her ward charges. This is a tribute to the wonderful recuperative powers of our comrade. She is on duty once more and appears to have recovered entirely, but the medical officers take no risk and she will return to the states on the next transport.

The two relief nurses arrived so I took the fall trip to Japan. The *S.S. Supply*, the station ship, makes a cruise to China and Japan every fall and spring in order that the colony may have a necessary change of environment to break the monotony of the restricted island life. Far be it from me to disparage the old *Supply* but my mind reverts to a childhood's rhyme "Went to sea in a peanut shell." The *Supply* is not lightly built, but no peanut shell could rival her gyrations. However, we started during a mild typhoon which is the excuse for a record of 45° to her discredit. The majority of us would not have cared if she had rolled over. Every movable bit of gear that could be tied was made fast but dishes crashed, children cried and pandemonium reigned. In the ward-room the chairs were tied together and food which lacked solidity was abandoned. After three days we experienced ordinary weather and forgot our former distress in the enjoyment of the cool air on deck. On account of the disturbed national conditions we were not allowed to anchor in Shanghai harbor so made port at Woosung, which is only a half-hour, by rail, from Shanghai. Returning from a day's sightseeing we found the *Supply* was ordered to Chefoo "to protect American interests," and only those attached to the ship were allowed on board. Chefoo was captured the day before we arrived but everything was very quiet, so my chance for having "active service abroad" did not materialize. Upon our return to Shanghai we accomplished the rapid sight-seeing peculiar to Americans and we followed the same course at Nagasaki. Our stop over was not long enough to enable us to absorb much information. Of course we shopped, what woman could resist? And yet I sigh when I look at my accumulation of junk and foresee much controversy with the customs officers.

I was really delighted to be once more in Guam and the shy pleasure of the native nurses welcoming me back was very gratifying. These child-women take so much interest in the changes we effect. Our ward screens were a distressing sight with their dirty worn frames and soiled mat panels. Dr. S. suggested we use canvas instead of the mats. The Chamorros sewed together strips of heavy canvas and the hospital apprentices repainted the frames, put the panels in place and painted the canvas. An admiring circle viewed the completed work and preparations for inspection that morning went forward with a swing, because of our refurbished screens and the fact that our new cleaning gear and utensil holders were in place.

The native children and their parents are less reluctant to come to the hospital. It would be unwise to state that this is due to our influence and yet some of the doctors credit the change to us. This fact and the increasing confidence which the native nurses appear to feel, compensate for many hours of "black despair," to quote a favorite expression of one of our sunniest natured nurses. At the time of writing the native nurses are having vacations, one week is granted to each nurse. They are greatly pleased and have a most amusing air of importance when they come to report.

Mrs. Russel Sage donated the necessary funds for the first hospital. The work was advancing most satisfactorily but that earthquake of terrible memory demolished the building and make-shifts have been used during the process of rebuilding. The Susanna Hospital is now completed; the various buildings are screened; electric lights are installed and we feel that the good work is established on a firm basis. I believe we have even a secret defiance of earthquakes. But it is the grounds that give us our greatest pleasure. They are in beautiful order and the plants are luxurious in growth and color. Having no labor unions to consider, the prisoners work out their fines in public improvements. We are firm believers in the system; no punishment is so effective with these easy-going *mañana* people as a stiff bit of manual labor.

Each month there is a dance, and the bridge fever is abroad in the island; also moonlight bathing and watermelon parties are greatly enjoyed. I do not think there is any danger of excess in our pleasures. The climate affects us to the extent of making us capable of working and enjoying just so much; after this point, interest flags.

The last transport brought us visitors, army nurses en route to Manila. We enjoyed seeing them and gave such entertainment as was possible. They appeared to like our hospital and quarters but were dismayed that transports to the Philippine Islands appear to be our only "exit."

Guam.

E. M. L.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF CASH RECEIVED FOR EXPENSES OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES, SAN FRANCISCO

October 1, 1914

Previously acknowledged.....	\$21.00
Nebraska State Association.....	50.00

Balance, October 1, 1914..... \$71.00

Pledges or cheques should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, Treasurer, 419 West
144th Street, New York City.

NURSES' RELIEF FUND

In addition to the names listed in the October JOURNAL, the following persons
have agreed to take charge of the sale of calendars:

Connecticut, New Haven, Marcella T. Heaven, 576 Chapel Street.
District of Columbia, Washington, Estelle L. Wheeler, 1337 K Street, N. W.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Lydia Breau, 5340 Perrier Street.
Maryland, Baltimore, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hurst, 1211 Cathedral Street.
Michigan, Detroit, Mrs. Effie W. Moore, 33 East High Street.
Minnesota, Minneapolis, May Schultz, Hampshire Arms.
Missouri, St. Louis, Miss Linderman, Lutheran Hospital.
New Hampshire, Franklin, Ida A. Nutter, Franklin Hospital.
New Jersey, Camden, Mary E. Rockhill, 754 Wright Avenue.
North Carolina, Winston-Salem, Katherine Rothwell, Twin City Hospital.
North Dakota, Bismark, Minnie H. Freize, Bismark Hospital.
Rhode Island, Providence, Elizabeth F. Sherman, 24 George Street.
Texas, Temple, Allie Middleton, 818 South 7th Street.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Frae Korous, South 2nd, East.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Mrs. George R. Ernst, 2825 State Street.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF INFANT MOR-
TALITY will hold its fifth annual meeting in Boston on November 12-14. This
meeting will be especially interesting and valuable to all nurses and those who
are able to attend will receive much that is helpful. A session of particular
benefit to nurses will be one on Nursing and Social Work. The papers presented
will be The Resources for Giving Prenatal Care, A. B. Emmons, M.D., Boston,
and The Growth of Prenatal Work in this Country, Mrs. Max West of the Federal
Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent
American Red Cross, Town and Country Nursing Service, Washington, D. C.,
will lead the discussion. Other sessions will be devoted to The Need for
Increased and Improved Maternity Hospital Service: Institutional Mortality
and Continuation Schools for Home-making. Every nurse who may, should
avail herself of this opportunity to become familiar with a subject so vital and so

much in the public mind, particularly as the speakers are of national repute and are authorities on their subjects.

ALABAMA

Birmingham.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has been holding well attended meetings throughout the fall at which much enthusiasm has been shown. The summer months were extremely busy. The Association joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs when Mrs. L. J. Haley its president, addressed the Association, pointing out the benefit to be derived from the affiliation as well as the benefit to be given to the Federation. The Association has doubled its subscription to the Infant Welfare Association and one of its members, Minnie House, is the first visiting nurse employed by the Welfare Association. A new custom has been inaugurated of imposing a fine of five cents upon each tardy member which revenue is to be applied to the fund for providing flowers for sick nurses. The Association is proud to report that it is the first of the Federated Clubs to buy a bale of cotton. This may not mean much to sister nurses in the east and west but in the south every effort is being made to market the product which is the chief source of income. Mrs. Cora Sanford and Linna H. Denny were elected delegates to the State Federation which meets in Montgomery in November.

COLORADO

Denver.—THE COLORADO STATE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting on September 26 in the Y. W. C. A. building. There were fifteen active members present representing Boulder, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. A short but energetic business meeting was held during the course of which twelve nurses were accepted as active members. After the meeting refreshments were served. In the afternoon the nurses were entertained at a theatre party given by the Denver nurses.

MRS. LAURA BRANNAN, graduate of the K. Shaw Betha Hospital, Dixon, Ill., has taken a position at the Woodmen's Sanatorium, Colorado Springs.

MISS M. M. KREBS, graduate of the Mercy Hospital, has taken a position as head nurse in the Trans-Canadian Sanatorium, Dalharte, Texas.

MAE WALTON, graduate of the Colorado Training School, Denver, has resigned her position at Victor, and has resumed private nursing in Denver.

BERTHA MILLER who has been on the nursing staff at Oakes Home for over two years, has left for Westgate, Shanghai, China, where she will take charge of a training school for Chinese women.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting on October 1 at the Day Camp of the Visiting Nurse Association in West Haven. Miss Barron presided and the regular business was completed. New members were voted in and Red Cross work was discussed besides other matters of local interest. Plans were made for assisting in entertaining the delegates to the state meeting on November 4. After adjournment a box picnic was enjoyed with coffee furnished by the entertainers, the meeting being a social success.

THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRACE HOSPITAL held its regular fall meeting on October 5, with a good attendance. The changes in the constitution recommended by the committee were accepted and the committee author-

ized to print the constitution as it stands. The most important changes are first, instead of quarterly meetings provision was made for monthly meetings from October to July inclusive; second, an addition to the officers of a corresponding secretary was made; third, the amount of dues was raised from one dollar to two annually. Five dollars was given by a friend for the Sick Benefit Fund. Miss Balbier was appointed chairman of a committee to complete arrangements for a card party and a sale of fancy articles to be held for the benefit of the treasury on November 4.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES has arranged for twenty-four lectures on Psychology to be given to the students. Dr. Clara Town, Ph.D., is to conduct the course. The lectures are to be held in the Cook County Hospital amphitheatre, Old Building, on Thursdays at 8 p.m.

THE CHICAGO NURSES' CLUB AND DIRECTORY has proved itself to be a great success since its establishment in December last. Though doubtful at first as to the response to the movement, the Club House Committee of the First District of the Illinois State Association persevered in its efforts. The Club House bids fair to be a success in filling a long-felt want and it is the hope of the management that nurses will remember it when entertaining their nurse friends. It is always ready to cordially welcome nurses from all over the country when they are passing through the city and looks forward to meeting many sisters in the profession with pleasant interchange of ideas.

JEANNETTE S. LYON, for the past four years superintendent of Provident Hospital and Training School, has resigned to accept the position of directress of nurses at the Evanston Hospital, Evanston. Miss Lyon is a graduate of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. MARY OF NAZARETH HOSPITAL met on October 5, with about thirty members present. After the routine business was finished, Dr. Hickson gave a very interesting talk about the feeble-minded and the opportunity for nurses to take up work in that field. Dr. Pietrowicz demonstrated to the Association a very interesting case of scurvy in a middle aged woman.

The following graduates from the hospital are holding insitutional positions: Miss Walderbach, superintendent of nurses at St. Anne's Hospital, Chicago; Miss Bergh, superintendent of nurses Wrangel, Alaska; Miss Pritchard, superintendent of nurses, Gary, Indiana; Miss Eastman, head surgical nurse, Lancaster, Wisconsin; Miss Franey, head nurse at a hospital in California; Misses Kamasa, Franciszek, Przyluska, Skorupa and Jablouski, Infant Welfare Society of Chicago; Miss Gleeson, Health Department, Chicago; Miss Mache, House of Correction, Chicago; Miss Wagner, social nurse of the Wholesale Clothiers Association, Chicago; Miss Karda, Moral Court, Chicago.

THE EVANGELICAL DEACONESS HOSPITAL held commencement exercises recently for the class of 1914. Bishop S. P. Spreng addressed the class giving sound advice as to their future work and urging that they continue in the splendid manner in which they received their training. Marie Holz, superintendent, presented the diplomas and Mrs. William Grate, member of the Executive Board, presented the pins. Dr. M. Schultze delivered an address to the class which was unusually well chosen and not being of the stereotyped form, was impressive as well as interesting. He drew a contrast between the much-feared hospital of former times with the efficient House of Healing of today. His remarks on Pre-

ventive Medicine were especially apt at a time when the idea is becoming so prominent. He said that Preventive Medicine is the word of the times; that the day has gone by when the pest house is considered a necessity. He cited many plagues of earlier times which are now so uncommon as to come into few doctors' experience, which fact was due to prevention and antiseptics; but he laid particular stress upon the prevention being exercised by the state and organized society in regard to infant welfare and tuberculosis which aside from its ethical aspects was, from a selfish standpoint, good business.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual business meeting and banquet at the Hotel La Salle. The members of the graduating class and Laura Mank, missionary to Japan, were guests of honor. The officers elected for the following year are: president, Mrs. Arthur Relzke; vice-president, Marie Holz; treasurer, Helen Haghi; secretary, Louise Rahe.

CAROLINE REIDLE, graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, has left California to assume the position of superintendent of the Washington Boulevard Hospital. BERTHA WILSON, class of 1908, and KATHERINE WALTERS have positions in the new hospital at Twin Falls, Idaho. HELEN BIGGERT, 1907, is in charge of Culver Union Hospital, Crawfordsville, Indiana. ELEANOR HAMILTON of Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, New York, and MARY McQUARRIE, class of 1902, have recently become members of the faculty of the Illinois Training School for Nurses.

Rockford.—THE ROCKFORD HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on September 15, at New Mendelssohn Hall. A class of five members was graduated. The address to the class was given by the Rev. William Fulton. Diplomas were presented by Mr. E. P. Lathrop, president of the board of trustees. The following evening the alumnae association, in honor of the graduating class, held a banquet at the Nelson House, after which a program was given at the Falcott Memorial Home for Nurses.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on September 12, when the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Helen Sheehan; vice-president, Frances Beckner; treasurer, Grace Black; secretary, Margaret Kumblein.

IOWA

Des Moines.—THE DES MOINES REGISTERED NURSES ASSOCIATION held its first fall meeting September 14, with an attendance of fifteen. Twenty-three nurses were admitted to membership at this time. MARIANNA ZICHY, graduate of Illinois Training School, has accepted a position as anasthetist in the office of Dr. Greenman. LUCRETIA HAYES, graduate of the Mercy Hospital Training School, has accepted the position of superintendent of a hospital in Pueblo, Colo. Her health has improved during her stay at Manitou. DELLA DARLING, graduate of the Mercy Hospital Training School has accepted the position as superintendent of the new hospital to be opened at Spencer, Iowa. ISABEL KELLMAN, graduate of the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, has accepted a position as supervisor at the Iowa Methodist Hospital Training School. HELEN MAR NEEDLES, has resigned her position as superintendent of the Iowa Methodist Training School. She will indulge in a much needed rest.

Burlington.—MARY ELDER, graduate of the Burlington Hospital Training School has been appointed as school nurse for Ottumwa, Iowa. MABEL WALKER, has been appointed school nurse for Ft. Madison, Iowa. MISS C. C. KEELER,

has resigned her position as superintendent of the Burlington Hospital. Her marriage to Dr. J. J. Seerley, president of the faculty of the Burlington Hospital will take place during the fall.

Iowa City.—IRENE RUTH JONES, graduate of the Iowa State University Hospital, 1910, has accepted a position as school nurse in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

JOSEPHINE CREELMAN, returned to her work as superintendent of the Iowa State University Hospital, after a three months' leave of absence spent in Europe.

Fairfield.—LIDA BODFISH, day supervisor at Jefferson City Hospital, resigned to accept the position of surgical nurse at Hope Hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

INDIANA

THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold an examination in Indianapolis, November 18 and 19, 1914, at the State House.

Indianapolis.—A DISEASE PREVENTION DAY was held in this city October 2, according to a proclamation issued by Governor Ralston. All health promoting and educational organizations were urged to take part in a parade and demonstration with floats and decorated automobiles, each one proclaiming some sanitary lesson. A committee was appointed from the different organizations to carry on the work and two nurses were asked to serve on the committee. The Marion County Graduate Nurses' Association prepared a float bearing their name and what they stand for, with two appropriate health mottoes. The Public Health Nursing Association had a beautifully decorated float with appropriate mottoes and a real live goddess of health, Hygeia. The Children's Aid had a home with mother and children and their visiting nurse. The Parent-Teachers Club had banners asking for school nurses. There were floats representing the Day Nursery, Local Council of Women, Tuberculosis Camp, Fresh Air Mission, Humane Society and the student bodies from colleges and high schools, all asking for better living conditions and better health. The parade as a spectacle was a decided success, and it is hoped an educator of the people to the value of prevention as a foe to disease.

EDNA HUMPHREY, R.N., Secretary,
Crawfordsville.

KANSAS

THE KANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its third annual meeting in Wichita on October 6-7. The attendance exceeded that of last year by fifteen and the meeting was considered by all as very instructive as well as entertaining. The following program was well arranged and carried out.

The morning session included the invocation by Rev. G. W. Cassidy and address of welcome by Mayor W. J. Babb, as well as a welcome from the Medical Profession of Wichita by A. H. Fabrique, M.D. Kathleen Duncan of Pittsburgh responded. The rest of the session was given to business, reports and a paper. The Need of Further Detailed Study in Dietetics, by Anna Nichols, a discussion of which was opened by Pearl Martin of Topeka.

In the afternoon the following papers were given: Constipation, Dr. W. A. Phares, Wichita; The Need of Establishing a Uniform Curriculum, Pearl Wilson, Sabetha; Pulse and Heart Complications, Dr. McVey, Topeka; The Need of Efficient Superintendents of Training Schools, Mary C. Wheeler, Chicago, Illinois; Drug Habits, Martha Buchanan, Clay Center. After the meeting all visiting nurses were taken for an automobile ride over the city.

At the evening session three addresses were given: The Prevention of Typhoid Fever, Dr. S. J. Crumbine; The Red Cross Nurse in Time of War, Mary C. Wheeler; The Nurse, Her Mission, Rev. P. J. MacCorry.

The Wednesday morning session opened with a talk by Sister Catherine Voth, Newton, on Associations. Mary A. Krueger, Leavenworth, spoke on Demands of the Public. A talk on Venereal Diseases, History, Treatment and Prophylaxis, was given by Dr. R. W. Hissen, Leavenworth. Two other papers, The Nurses' Part in Making Good Citizens, by Katherine Jacquemin and Ophthalmium Neonatorum, by Dr. L. P. Warren, Wichita, completed the program.

On Wednesday noon the visiting nurses were entertained at luncheon by the Wichita nurses.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Alma O'Keefe; vice-president, Anna Nichols; secretary, Alma Murphy; treasurer, Charlien Zeller.

KENTUCKY

THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will meet in Louisville Tuesday, November 17-18, 1914, beginning 9 a.m. to examine applicants for registration, according to law which became effective June 17, 1914. For further information apply to secretary, Flora E. Keen R.N., Somerset, Kentucky.

MARYLAND

Elkton.—THE NURSES OF UNION HOSPITAL have recently had their study furnished by the ladies of the Sixth District Auxiliary. A copy of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING is also supplied for their use.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—THE SUFFOLK COUNTY BRANCH OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting at the central directory on September 4. Anna L. Gibson of the Huntington Cancer Hospital, gave a most interesting talk on her experiences abroad this summer. She traveled at first as a tourist with some friends whom she left in Italy. Thereafter she was a lone traveler trying to return to Boston. She reached London with a six-pence in her pocket. A good Samaritan took her across the city in a cab to catch the boat train for Liverpool. On reaching Liverpool she found that she would have to wait five days for a steamer. Through the ubiquitous agency of Thomas Cook, she obtained eight dollars. She considered the little room and the one meal a day luxurious living after one meal in two days and after crossing the continent in a troop train. Fortunately Miss Gibson had her return ticket. She landed in Montreal where she had friends and her troubles ceased.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL NURSES' ASSOCIATION entertained Alice Sweeney, who is one of their members, at the Boston Nurses' Club rooms on September 22. Miss Sweeney is a graduate of the State Hospital at Tewksbury and has been school nurse since 1907.

THE BOSTON NURSES still in Scotland are Josephine Gordon, Miss E. McLeay and Elizabeth Hatlow, all graduates of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Miss Gordon and Miss McLeay have been spending three mornings a week with the Red Cross Association in Edinburgh.

THE RED CROSS NURSES OF MASSACHUSETTS held an important meeting at the Boston Nurses Club rooms, the headquarters of the local committee, on October 1.

The meeting was well attended and was addressed by Dr. L. A. C. Hughes, the local chairman. Catherine Loring also spoke, whose executive ability was so much appreciated by the nurses during the relief work after the Salem fire. Miss Loring gave a very interesting talk on the work which the American Red Cross would do in Europe. Her intimate knowledge of the European Red Cross societies made her address very impressive. At this meeting was outlined the work expected from the Red Cross Nurses at the Pure Food Exposition which was held in Boston on October 5 to 31.

THE RED CROSS EXHIBIT at this Exposition attracted much attention. The tent hospital with a wounded soldier and a nurse inside, the surgeon outside, with all the surroundings of a small encampment, made a picture which drew the attention of many. The Society had for sale a bale of cotton and in their booth, small flags and Red Cross literature. The series of plates, First Aid to the Injured, drew out much intelligent comment as well as inquiries as to where similar plates could be purchased.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION arranged a model sick room which looked like a haven of rest in the midst of turmoil. The room was visited by many people. This section was decorated by flags from Charleston Navy Yard and by photographs of the Red Cross work in peace and in war. A detail of Red Cross nurses was on duty twelve hours each day. They answered inquiries on many subjects and attended to numerous and varied wants.

THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL had an interesting and instructive display in the department of Civic Exhibits. Many minor injuries were dressed here.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL held its annual meeting at THE NASH HOUSE, Dorchester, on October 5. The Fund Committee reported that the amount needed to endow a bed in the hospital for graduate nurses was complete and that there was a surplus of \$92.75. Personal contributions increased this amount to \$100 which the Association voted to donate to the Red Cross Society.

MICHIGAN

THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES will hold an examination for State Registration, at the U. B. A. Hospital in the city of Grand Rapids, on November 10, 11 and 12, and in the city of Detroit at Harper Hospital, on November 17, 18 and 19.

ARTHUR W. SCIDMORE, M.D., Secretary.

Grand Rapids.—THE KENT COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its first meeting for the year on September 14. The new officers are: president, Mrs. A. M. Hearing; vice-president, Mary Boyle; recording secretary, Cora Warren, corresponding secretary, Eunice Munson; treasurer, Emma Hemple; directors, Mrs. S. F. Apted, Alice Hull and Ida Reber.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' CLUB held its first meeting of the year on October 5. The Club consists of four school nurses, four infant welfare nurses, four anti-tuberculosis nurses and six visiting nurses.

Kalamazoo.—THE BRONSON HOSPITAL conducted a ten day campaign during the month of September in order to raise funds to pay debts and to add a new wing to the hospital. Though it has a capacity of fifty beds it is often crowded and patients are turned away. Part of the subscription will be used to install a laundry and to improve present departments to secure greater efficiency with less operating cost. Three important auxiliary associations have rendered much

help, The Women's Auxiliary, which furnishes the linen for the hospital, the Cribside Association, which cares for child patients treated in the Children's Ward. Last year seventy-six children were provided for. The Whatsoever Free Bed Association supports one free bed in the hospital.

THE KALAMAZOO GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has changed its name to the Kalamazoo County Graduate Nurses' Association to enable it to admit nurses from the surrounding towns.

Detroit.—THE WAYNE COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held an adjourned regular meeting at the Wayne County Medical Building, September 25, which was well attended. The report of the chairman of the committee on rearrangement of the constitution and by-laws of the Association and that of the Nurses' Central Directory were read and, after some discussion, approved. The motion was then carried that this committee be discharged and a new one be appointed to complete the work of rearranging the constitutions. The library committee recommended that subscriptions be made for several of the best nursing magazines; that the Association appropriate an annual allowance for the purchase of books and subscriptions to these magazines; and that members be allowed to donate books if so inclined. The program committee recommended that the year be used for a course of instruction in Parliamentary Law, with the exception of two or three lectures.

THE WAYNE COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a special meeting at the City Tuberculosis Sanitarium, October 2, which was well attended, eighty nurses being present. Mr. Baird, superintendent of the City Hospital, sang several selections which were greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan then gave an interesting lecture on Tuberculosis after which Frances Sullivan and her corps of nurses served refreshments. The meeting was held on the spacious screened veranda of the sanatorium which was decorated with autumn leaves and goldenrod from which lights brought out a beautiful color scheme.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held an open meeting with Mary E. Potts, Mt. Clemens. In spite of the distance and the inclement weather a good number were present. Through the courtesy of Dr. Shotwell, the nurses were taken through the Colonial Hotel which is noted far and near for its mineral baths. Before leaving the building they were ushered into a small banquet hall where a surprise in the form of luncheon awaited them. After partaking of these refreshments the nurses went to Miss Potts' home, only a short distance away and were there served with refreshments. The next surprise was a drive through the principal streets. This was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the drive all returned to Detroit, feeling that it had been an afternoon well spent, one in which the ties of friendship had bound all who were present a little closer to their big-hearted hostess and to each other.

THE LOCAL RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE, at a recent G. A. R. Reunion, was asked by the citizens' arrangement committee to provide nurses for possible emergency work.

Twenty-three stations were selected as places where the veterans might through fatigue or other causes, need first aid. Although this service was supposed to have been given by the enrolled Red Cross nurses of Detroit, it came at a time when many were away, and made it necessary for the Local Committee to call on members of the Nurses' Central Directory for assistance. They responded with readiness and willingness, many of them serving the entire time; others

giving all the time possible, using their half-days and evenings. Three of the local hospitals and the City Hospital, Port Huron, provided from one to three pupils for the entire time. This made it possible for the Local Committee to meet every emergency and to provide nurses for each station named by the citizens' committee. Altogether ninety-two nurses served. Three hundred and ninety-three emergency cases were cared for.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis.—THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held a reception for the graduating class on September 19. Margaret Sweeny, dean of the women, spoke to the nurses and Miss Powell presented the pins and certificates. Certificates for one year of work were presented to Ida Zummak and Clara Swenson of St. John's Hospital, Red Wing, Minnesota. University Hospital pins were presented to Lana Babcock, Dorothy Greenwalt, Bera Lemstrom and Sigma Lindquist. These nurses had received their diplomas at the annual University commencement in June.

A course in Invalid Occupation has been introduced into the curriculum of the School for Nurses of the University of Minnesota, during the past year. The class is taught by Alice Hunter, one of Susan E. Tracy's pupils. An exhibit of the work of the instructor and her class was made at the meeting of the American Hospital Association in St. Paul and will be made again at the Minnesota Graduate Nurses Association which meets in St. Paul in October. The course at present, consists of from twelve to sixteen lessons of two hours each and is elective in the senior year. Of a class of twelve nurses, ten have elected this course, showing that the nurses think it valuable.

MISSOURI

St. Louis.—CHARLINE HARDACRE has recently returned to the United States from the Philippine Islands where she has completed a three years' course in the Government service during which time she held the position as anesthetist in the Philippine General Hospital. Miss Hardacre has accepted a position in Parker Memorial Hospital of the State University, Columbia.

Kansas City.—THE KANSAS CITY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting on September 7, at the club house. The usual business was transacted and delegates were appointed to attend the State convention which was held in St. Joseph, October, 13, 14 and 15. The Association has felt much encouraged since moving into its new home as its membership is increasing rapidly and the demand for sterile supplies is constantly growing. After adjournment a very pleasant social hour was spent during which the new members were cordially welcomed. Refreshments were served by the Alumnae of the University Hospital.

MAUDE LANDIS has resigned her position as superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital to accept a position in Lansing, Michigan.

HARRIET LECK has resigned her position as superintendent of nurses of the Kansas City General Hospital which she has held for the past six years. She will take a rest for several months and expects to resume work in a new field the first of the year.

PEARL WALKER, graduate of the City and County Hospital, Denver, Colorado, has accepted the position of supervisor of the colored department of the Kansas City General Hospital.

NEBRASKA

THE NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold examinations November 24-25 in the Senate Chamber, Lincoln and in Omaha, November 27 and 28 at the City Hall. All applications must be filed with the secretary, Lillian B. Stuff, R.N., 1716 Dodge Street, Omaha, before November 9, 1914.

Omaha.—THE WISE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, the CLARKSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and the METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL have affiliated with the University of Nebraska and as now planned, the freshman and junior nurses will attend classes at the University in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology and materia medica. The University will recognize this course and give certificates after the completion of the two years' course.

NEW JERSEY

Orange.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held its annual meeting on October 21, at the residence of Miss A. Knapp, East Orange. The election of officers and revision of the constitution and by-laws was the principal business conducted.

NEW YORK

New York.—MISS BLACKMAN, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, has accepted a position as assistant directress of the General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss SNOWDOWN has also accepted a position in the same hospital. Miss CAINS is now in Chicago, as assistant superintendent in the Children's Memorial Hospital.

INEZ TYLER, class of 1914 of the German Hospital, was appointed night supervisor at the Lying-in Hospital, on September 1.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on October 6. Steps were taken to increase the interest of the members in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING to which, as the official organ of the American Nurses' Association, is due the support of affiliated organizations.

THE NEW YORK CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held commencement exercises on October 15.

THE NEW YORK COUNTY REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its quarterly meeting on October 6, at Nightingale Hall. After the routine business was transacted, the assembly was addressed by Miss Adams who is associated with an Episcopalian society for the reclaiming of wayward girls. This was followed by a talk by Mr. Spencer who told of the splendid missionary work done in the Cobalt mining territory and of the status of nursing in the northwest. The next meeting of the Association will be held on the first Tuesday in January at Osborne Hall, 426 East 26th Street.

The new Central Club for Nurses has been finally located on 45th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues. Plans are now being made for the building which will occupy four lots. The site is very accessible and should meet the needs of the nurses from all sides.

Poughkeepsie.—THE VASSAR BROTHERS HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held commencement exercises on September 16, when a class of seven members was graduated. Benjamin Fowler, superintendent of the hospital, addressed the class. A reception and dance followed the exercises.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a banquet on September 18, when the members of the graduating class were the guests of honor. Grace Palen, president

of the Association, gave an address of welcome to which Alma Passage, class president, responded. The alumnae history was read by Jane Wood and the class prophecy was given by Marie Swenson.

Amsterdam.—THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has been newly formed for the benefit of the nurses in that locality. The program for the year began with a meeting at the nurses' home on June 10, at which an informal talk was given by Mrs. Duryee. Other meetings followed on July 1, with Mrs. Wilcox; August 5, regular meeting and picnic with Miss DeGraff; September 2, regular meeting, nurses' home; October 7, with Mrs. Smythe, informal talk by Mrs. Lambert; November 4, reminiscent meeting with Mrs. Schuyler; December 2, with Miss Webster, address by Dr. Qua; January 6, with Mrs. Smythe; informal talk by Miss Connelly; February 3, nurses' home, address by Dr. Dwyer; March 3, nurses' home, address by Dr. Stover; April 8, Good Will Club, address by Mrs. Whitmore; May 5, nurses' home, address by Dr. Hicks; June 2, nurses' home, annual election.

Brooklyn.—THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held their meeting of the year on October 6. Florence Fuller gave a delightful description of her experiences in rural work and told of the great need of more workers in that field. A letter was read from Lillian Halliday who went abroad on the Red Cross ship. It was written just as they reached Falmouth. From there she and Miss Rosenberg were sent with the unit to Germany while Miss Farmer, another member of the Association, was detailed to Russia.

LENA LIGHTBOURN was chosen as delegate to represent the Association at the New York State Convention held in Syracuse on October 21 and 22.

Buffalo.—THE BUFFALO HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 23. The following officers were elected: president, Jessie Burton; vice-presidents, Helen MacPherson; Laura Hamilton, Juanita Hipp, Eleda Love; recording secretary, Grace Peek; corresponding secretary, Wilhelmina Stauch; treasurer, Belle Harrow; historian, Anna J. Ballantyne, executive committee, Gertrude T. Brownell, Rozetta Burton, Gertrude Myers, Sarah Brunner.

Rochester.—MISS LADD, head of the surgical department of the Homeopathic Hospital, has resigned her position to take charge of the surgical department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. She will carry with her the best wishes, for her continued success and happiness, of the many who have appreciated her fine work. Miss NIVISON, also a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has been secured to fill the vacant place.

Troy.—THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL moved into its new buildings on September 21. They are six in number and are laid out on the pavilion plan in an outlying portion of the city, near Beman Park, where there is plenty of fresh air, freedom from noise and room for growth. The site is at some distance from the old buildings which were near the centre of the city, though these, too, were on a hill. On the evening of the twenty-first the buildings were formally inspected by city officials and members of the directors and staff. On the twenty-second and twenty-third the public was invited to see the ample accommodation offered it in case of illness. The buildings include a private pavilion, one for infectious diseases and a nurses' home, as well as the necessary administration building and the regular wards. All modern conveniences are afforded and the buildings have a fine dignified appearance. About two hundred patients can be accommodated.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo.—THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION met October 20. The legislative committee met on the twenty-first. Final arrangements were made by this committee for the presentation of the bill for the registration of nurses at the next session of the legislature.

Grand Forks.—ALICE L. SMITH assumed the directorship of the course for nurses at the University this year.

MARIE HANSON was appointed superintendent of the Deaconess Hospital and ALMA DIESON superintendent of nurses. Both women are well prepared for these positions and have been active in the organization of nurses throughout the state.

Jamestown.—THE NORTH DAKOTA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS held an annual meeting on October 13-16, at which the State Association presented a paper on Registration for Nurses. The paper was written by Bertha Erdman and read by Mabel Olson, of Fargo.

Bismark.—ANNABEL FOSS, graduate of the Bismark Hospital School for Nurses, class of 1913, was appointed superintendent of nurses at her Alma Mater. A dietitian assumed charge of the housekeeping department on September 1. She will also instruct the nurses in dietetics.

Devil's Lake.—MILDRED CLARKE has returned to the General Hospital as superintendent and superintendent of nurses. Miss Clarke's return to the state will be a great asset to the State Association since she is one of the charter members and early promoters of the organization.

OHIO

Dayton.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF DAYTON AND VICINITY held the usual monthly meeting at the nurses' home of the Miami Valley Hospital on September 15, with the president, Miss Friend, in the chair. In the place of the usual program plans for the entertainment of the Ohio State Graduate Nurses' Association were discussed. It was also announced that most of the reference books in the catalogue issued by the Department of Nursing and Health at Columbia, as well as those listed in the *American Journal of Nursing*, are available in the Public Library. These books have recently been added and provide a splendid opportunity for both the student and graduate nurses of Dayton.

The Association has prepared its schedule for the meetings of the year to come. The first one, in September, was a social meeting. One October meeting was given over to preparation for the state convention. In November, Mr. Reuben Holmes, of the Legal Aid Department, spoke on How the City Protects the Legal Rights of the Poor. The December meeting will be a social one. At the January meeting Mrs. Alice McClure, City Probation Officer, will talk on Dayton's Need of Women Policemen. For February, Miss Nutting is scheduled to speak on The Problem of Mental Deficiency in Children. Dr. Floyd, city bacteriologist, will address the March meeting on The Activities of the Health Department. The April meeting is still open. In May, Anna Wilson, of the Juvenile Court, will give a talk on Juvenile Delinquency. The annual picnic will occur at the June meeting and in July the report of the convention will be heard.

Cleveland.—THE NURSES' AUXILIARY TO THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY held a most enthusiastic meeting at the Hampton Robb Club, on September 25. The Hon. Newton D. Baker, mayor of Cleveland, gave a most

inspiring address. He thought suffrage would do more for the individual woman than woman would do for suffrage. He said there were no new arguments in its favor since the time of John Stuart Mill. Mrs. Trainer, of Boston, spoke on Street Parades. She was of the opinion that they were the best means of getting at the voters. A parade shows that women have the power to organize and is also an object lesson to the man on the street. Its success depends on numbers. At the close of the meeting a good many avowed their intention to walk in the parade on October 3.

Akron.—THE TRI-COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a picnic meeting at Springfield Lake on August 11. The meeting was unusually interesting, as two returned missionary nurses contributed to the program. Mrs. Marie Schneider Sywulka of Mwanza, German East Africa, had many interesting experiences to relate and trophies to display, while Katherine Fahs of the A. E. L. M. Hospital at Gunton, India, told of her hospital experience in the far east. The next meeting will be held at the Akron City Hospital, on November 9, and will be the annual meeting.

Columbus.—HELENA R. STEWART, of New York City, entered upon her duties as supervising nurse on the staff of the Ohio State Board of Health October 5. She was certified by the civil service commission following an examination of candidates for the position held September 22. Miss Stewart is a graduate of Brown University and has had wide experience both in public health nursing and in institutional work in Providence, Rhode Island, and New York City. She has acted as assistant superintendent of the country home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, Long Island, and had charge of the surgical department in the Infirmary for Women and Children, and in the New York Hospital, in which institution also she received her training as a nurse. Miss Stewart's work will consist of supervision of the various local public health nurses in the state who are approved by the State Board of Health, and she will assist communities desiring to inaugurate public health nursing work in securing suitable nurses. The demand for persons to do this kind of work is increasing constantly with the growing knowledge on the part of the public of the value of the visiting nurse in conserving the public health.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA will hold the twelfth annual meeting in the assembly room of the Seventh Avenue Hotel Pittsburgh, on November 11, 12 and 13. It is hoped the nurses will make an especial effort to attend the sessions as the committee has made every effort to make them of interest to nurses doing any branch of the work. The public is also cordially invited to be present at any or all of the meetings.

Philadelphia.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL held the regular meeting October 5, in the nurses' home of the hospital. Miss M. L. Eager was appointed to act as secretary pro tem. Margaret Wise, as chairman of the Scholarship Committee, reported that she had on hand \$173. The scholarship at Columbia University, founded by this Association as a memorial to Alice Fisher, is available for any Philadelphia General Hospital graduate in good standing and a member of the Alumnae Association and approved by the same. Applicants must meet the requirements of University. This is the first scholarship at Columbia University to be founded by a hospital alumnae association. Miss Simonton, as chairman of the by-laws committee, asked for an ex-

tention of time to revise and complete the new by-laws before a final report was made. Mrs. Warmuth, chairman of annual report committee, reported that annual reports would be printed at the city's expense and said reports were to be issued at the end of the fiscal year.

The resignation of the secretary, Emma Clement, was accepted and her place filled by the election of Miss L. Guinther. A sum of \$50 was voted to be sent to a graduate of the school who is seriously ill with pulmonary tuberculosis. An invitation was extended the nurses for the Commencement Exercises of the West Philadelphia Hospital Training School at West Hope Presbyterian Church on October 15. Seven names were proposed for membership. The following committees were announced: press and publishing committee, L. Guinther, chairman; auditing committee, M. L. Eager, chairman; entertainment committee, Eva Simonton, chairman; membership committee, Mrs. M. Malloy Cullen, chairman; visiting committee, Bessie Wright, chairman. One motion was passed that, in the future, the monthly meetings should be held at the Nurses' Club House, 1520 Arch Street, and the annual meetings at the hospital.

The death of Isabel McIsaac was announced. Resolutions were passed and ordered spread on the minutes. The attendance at this meeting was unusually large.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY held a meeting on September 15 which was largely attended. Much interesting discussion on hospital and Red Cross lines was supplemented by a helpful talk by Miss Murray. Refreshments were both material and social.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, at the regular monthly meeting on October 7, in the nurses' home, had fifteen members present; Grace Bricker, vice-president, in the chair. A donation of \$25 was voted to the Red Cross Fund, with notice to members to add any contribution to this amount by sending same to the treasurer, Harriet E. Parker, Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia. At the request of the Easton Hospital Alumnae Association, a committee was appointed to dress in pupil nurses' uniform a doll and send to their doll bazaar.

A new class room has been added to the nurses' home, twice the size of the original which is now used as the graduate nurses' dining room. Mrs. N. F. W. Crossland has returned to the Germantown Hospital, well rested after her four months' leave of absence. GRACE E. HILL, class 1912, has been appointed Directress of Nurses at the Children's Homeopathic Hospital in Philadelphia. EDITH M. SICKLES, class 1912, has resigned as head-nurse in the Episcopal Hospital, to do private nursing.

Pittsburg.—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL held its regular meeting in the reception room of the hospital on September 17. The meeting was well attended. After the business was finished, a delightful musical program, both vocal and instrumental, was enjoyed. Lunch was served and the meeting adjourned until November.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES OF THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL held the regular meeting at the nurses' dormitory on October 1. The meeting was well attended and all seemed ready for the fall work. Much interest was shown in the subjects under discussion among which were the revision of the constitution to meet the present needs of the Association, the convention at San Francisco, and the Relief Fund of the American Nurses' Association. The members pledged \$50 toward the expenses of the convention

in San Francisco. On October 7, the Association held its annual "White Gift Day" when it is the custom to meet and sew all day for the hospital nursery. Those who wish may bring white gifts or leave money to be used in buying white garments for the occupants of the nursery. A pleasant and profitable day was spent. The November meeting of the Association was addressed by Mary Bakewell on Women's Suffrage.

THE ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, at its last regular meeting, elected the following officers for the coming year: president, Laura White; vice-president, Leila Barnhart; recording secretary, Katherine Moist; corresponding secretary, Ermina Roof; treasurer, Katherine Clover.

Sharon.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES resumed its meetings for the year after the summer recess, on October 9. Officers elected for the year: president, Mrs. Frank Cross; vice-president, Rose Mulligan; secretary, Reba Madge; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Black.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.—THE RHODE ISLAND LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION held its regular quarterly meeting at the City Hospital; subject, "The Care of Sickness in the Homes of Independent People of Moderate Means." Papers were read by several of the members and much interest was shown in the papers and the discussion which followed. Two new members were admitted. Tea was served by Miss Barry, superintendent of nurses at the City Hospital. Fourteen members were present and three guests.

THE PROVIDENCE BRANCH OF THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS held its first meeting since the summer vacation on October 1 at St. Stephen's Church. Dr. Fiske made the address. One new member was received. The secretary gave a short paper on the Red Cross and what it has done and is doing in Rhode Island, especially in the Nursing Service. Thirteen members were present and two guests. BERTICE I. GILES is appointed delegate to the Council at Portland, Maine, October 13 and 14, with MARTHA BELL as alternate.

HELEN CLELAND has resigned her position at Butler Hospital to take a much needed rest for recuperation. Miss Cleland has been connected with the hospital for six years during which time she has labored well and faithfully. By her excellent work she has developed the training school to a high degree of excellence. After resting for a year, Miss Cleland will take a four months' course in hospital administration at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

TENNESSEE

Nashville.—ST. THOMAS HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held commencement exercises on September 17, graduating a class of eight members. Dr. W. Bailey, president of the executive committee, awarded the medals and diplomas. After the exercises, the graduating class, together with the entire school of forty-eight nurses, was entertained at a dinner by the Sisters. The dining rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion.

TEXAS

Dallas.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF DALLAS held its regular monthly meeting on September 6. The attendance was good considering the hot weather. Besides the routine business new officers were installed. They were:

president, Miss L. A. Van Ausdale; vice-president, Miss Duvall; treasurer, Miss M. E. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Alma Rambert; corresponding secretary, Miss M. Rigney. Several important topics were discussed, among which was the question as to whether there should be regular monthly lectures by local physicians and surgeons, and whether steps would be taken immediately for the provision of a room to be set aside for sick nurses. The office of registrar of the Dallas County Nurses was made vacant by the resignation of Norma Oleberg, who is spending the summer in Boulder, Colorado, for her health. Mrs. Alma Rambert was elected to fill the vacancy. The committee on the work of the Baby Camps reports excellent improvements under the management of Miss Burk. The tabernacle provided by the Association is quite an advancement over the camp of 1913, but there is still a demand for additional room. The Woman's Federation Club has been very liberal in its donations, having contributed an average of \$150 per month to the camp.

Houston.—THE NURSES OF ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY have organized an Alumnae Association which, it is hoped, will be a credit to the Training School and the profession as well. The officers elected were as follows: president, Miss J. McMaster; vice-president, Miss A. Strohe; secretary, Miss S. Reigan; treasurer, Miss D. Manley.

CELIA PEDERSON has resigned her position as operating room nurse at the Baptist Sanatorium. Martha Harris, of Atlanta, Georgia, has been appointed her successor.

Lufkin.—MRS. WHITE, nurse for the Anti-tuberculosis League has tendered her resignation, which took effect September 1.

WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its fifth annual meeting at the Y. W. C. A. Building, Milwaukee, October 6 and 7. The meeting was called to order by the first vice-president, Regine White. The invocation was delivered by Rev. H. L. Fritchel. Dr. George Ruhland made the address of welcome. The business meeting followed at which the secretary reported that the Association had ninety-nine individual members with 142 organization members from the following associations which were affiliated during the past year: Dane County, 58 members; Eau Claire, 26; Milwaukee, 44; Southern Wisconsin District, 14. It was decided that in the future the meeting should be held annually instead of quarterly, the next meeting to be at Madison. Five directors were elected for terms of three years, as follows: Anna J. Haswell, Madison; Mary E. Good, Wauwatosa; Mrs. L. A. Moore, Monroe; Mrs. Kate Kohlsaat, Milwaukee, and Mrs. H. J. Dernehl, Milwaukee. Margaret Thomas, Eau Claire, was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Stella Matthews. The officers elected were: president, Regine White; vice-presidents, Mrs. L. A. Moore and Kate Kohlsaat; secretary, Bertha M. Schultz; treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Dernehl.

The evening session was conducted by the Milwaukee County Nurses' Association. The president, Mrs. George Ernst, presided. The topic of discussion was Red Cross Work. A paper written by Miss Clement of Washington, D. C., on American Red Cross Rural Nursing was read by Mrs. H. J. Dernehl, local chairman. Cora V. Nifer gave a paper on The Dayton Flood. Rabbi Hirshberg spoke on The Spirit of Service.

Wednesday morning the out-of-town guests enjoyed an automobile ride followed by a clinic at Trinity Hospital by Dr. M. L. Henderson. At the after-

noon session two papers were given, The Efficiency of the Private Duty Nurse, by Eva Mack of Chicago; Rev. E. Duenling spoke on Life in the State Prison. A short business session followed. All meetings were well attended and a vote of thanks was accorded the nurses and others who were instrumental in making the meetings a success.

BIRTHS

On June 6, at Nappanee, Indiana, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. William Ferbida. Mrs. Ferbida was Maude Fulmer, class of 1908, Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago.

On June 30, at Dayton, Washington, a son, William Walker, Jr., to Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Day. Mrs. Day was J. Louise Corkery, class of 1912, Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago.

On August 17, at Champaign, Illinois, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. Laffoon. Mrs. Laffoon was Nita Womacks, class of 1906, Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago.

On August 26, at New Haven, Conn., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hamerman. Mrs. Hamerman was Harriet Isaacs, class of 1911, Grace Hospital Training School, New Haven, Connecticut.

On September 17, at Brainerd, Minnesota, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Boleyn. Mrs. Boleyn was Angela Green, class of 1907, Northern Pacific Hospital, Brainerd, Minnesota.

On September 29, at Chardon, Ohio, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. John Henke. Mrs. Henke was Miss McKlema, graduate of St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

On September 14, at Pueblo, Colorado, a daughter, Rose Mary, to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Said. Mrs. Said was Magdalene S. Meyers, class of 1907, Mt. Carmel Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Recently, at Oregon, Illinois, a son, Richard Patrick, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haney. Mrs. Haney was Florence Walkup, class of 1911, Rockford Hospital, Rockford, Illinois.

On September 8, at Omaha, Nebraska, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Parker. Mrs. Parker was Bertha Haveman, class of 1913, Omaha General Hospital.

In August, at Hartford, Connecticut, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. C. V. Flaherty. Mrs. Flaherty was Mary Duane, graduate of St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

On September 10, at New Market, Indiana, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse VanCleave. Mrs. VanCleave was Leota Wright, St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis.

On September 15, at South Bend, Indiana, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker. Mrs. Baker was Ethel Carver, class of 1901, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis.

On August 15, at Muncie, Indiana, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. David Sherrick. Mrs. Sherrick was Cora Williams, class of 1901, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis.

On July 21, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. George Alleman. Mrs. Alleman was Virginia Stuart, class of 1909, Dr. Price's Hospital, Philadelphia.

On October 3, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Parmelee. Mrs. Parmelee was Jessie Brooks, class of 1910, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia.

Recently, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Cooper was Edna Miller, graduate of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

On July 17, a son, Paul Allen, to Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Reed. Mrs. Reed was Agnes Metcalf, class of 1907, State University Hospital, Iowa.

MARRIAGES

On September 7, Gertrude Dilgen, class 1905, St. Mary's Training School, Brooklyn, to Joseph M. Gately. Mr. and Mrs. Gately will live in Brooklyn. Miss Dilgen has served as an efficient secretary of St. Mary's Alumnae for five years and last year held office as president.

On September 8, Mrs. Mary Manning, of St. Mary's Training School, Brooklyn, to Nelson W. Thompson, M.D., of Detroit, Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson will live in New York City.

On October 7, at St. Luke's Church, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Catherine Jean Reid, class of 1911, Rhode Island Hospital, to Carl Joseph Geiger, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Geiger will live in Syracuse, N. Y.

On September 30, in New York City, Susan Marie Nugent, class of 1909, New York City Hospital, to Lesser B. Groeschel, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Groeschel will live in New York City.

In June, Jessie Platt, class of 1911, Soldiers' Home Hospital, West Lafayette, Indiana, to Clarence Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will live in Elwood, Ind.

In July, at Los Angeles, California, Gertrude Hilt, class of 1907, Home Hospital, LaFayette, Indiana, to Louis Smith.

On September 2, Emily Willys, class of 1912, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, New York, to Samuel Dobbin. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin will live in Bath, New York.

On October 6, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Fannie N. Knorr, class of 1912, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to Samuel Powell Tipton, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Tipton will live in Chong Ju, Korea.

On June 24, Huldah K. Loomis, class of 1912, Monroe St. Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, to Otto R. Reitz. Mr. and Mrs. Reitz will live in New Lisbon, Wisconsin.

On June 27, at the home of her mother, Buffalo, New York, Rowena Lilliman, class of 1913, Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester, New York, to Frank C. Meyers, of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers will live in Detroit.

On August 5, Anna Creighton, class of 1908, Farrand Training School, Harper Hospital, to Willis Potter, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Potter will live in Detroit.

On September 9, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Marie Antoinette Peck, graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Ontario, to Dougald Harvey Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will live in Detroit.

On September 9, Caroline Hudd Owen, class of 1908, Farrand Training School, Harper Hospital, to Frederick Moule. Mr. and Mrs. Moule will live in Salmon Arm, British Columbia.

On September 9, Hazel Leitch, class of 1911, Farrand Training School, Harper Hospital, to William J. Mimmims. Mr. and Mrs. Mimmims will live in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

On September 30, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Margaret L. Kelly, class of 1909, Philadelphia General Hospital, to Edmund S. Higgins. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins will live in Philadelphia.

On August 15, Mrs. Ferda Sterling, class of 1913, Omaha General Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska, to Mr. T. H. Tuma. Mr. and Mrs. Tuma will live at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

On September 8, Margaret M. McNally, class of 1907, Omaha General Hospital, to Francis J. Boyle. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle will live in Cascade, Iowa.

On September 28, Hester Donnelly, class of 1907, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Edwin R. Sweetland. Mr. and Mrs. Sweetland will live in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On August 19, at Pasadena, California, Helen Hendrickson, graduate of the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Samuel P. Barr. Mr. and Mrs. Barr will live in Pasadena.

On September 3, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Rose Wohlfelder, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Charles Lochard. Mr. and Mrs. Lochard will live in West View, Pennsylvania.

On September 17, Josephine Farbaugh, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to William Lawrence Fry. Mr. and Mrs. Fry will live in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

On September 14, at Springville, New York, Hadessa L. Briggs, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Frank C. Plinston. Mr. and Mrs. Plinston will live in Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

On September 5, Anna Peterson, class of 1910, Rockford Hospital, Rockford, Illinois, to Clinton M. Osborne.

On July 16, Dorothea E. Mills, Home Hospital, LaFayette, Indiana, and post graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, to Thomas R. Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley will live in Champaign, Illinois.

On September 14, Minnie Marples, Reid Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Indiana, to Rev. R. E. Hawley. The Rev. and Mrs. Hawley will live in Georgetown, Illinois.

On September 26, Orlena Burress, class of 1913, Indianapolis City Hospital, to Gordon Kidd, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Kidd will live in Roan, Indiana.

On September 24, Allie Ferrell, class of 1913, Indianapolis City Hospital, to Virgil Leach. Mr. and Mrs. Leach will live in Maroa, Illinois.

On September 29, at Providence, Rhode Island, Florence MacLennan, class of 1909, Woonsocket Training School, to Alan Urquhart. Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart will live in Providence.

In May, at Chicago, Illinois, Katherine S. Westbrook, class of 1892, Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, to S. Cooper Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr will live in Clayton, Illinois.

On August 4, at Wellington, Kansas, Virginia Townsend, class of 1908, Hahne-mann Hospital, Chicago, to Charles F. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will live in Wellington, Kansas.

On August 12, at West Hartland, Connecticut, Louise A. Schenetsky, German Hospital, New York, to Mr. A. Richardson. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will live at Fort Worth, Texas.

On September 28, Mabel Porter, class of 1912, St. Luke's Hospital, New York, New York, to George Detmold, of New York.

On September 1, at Rochester, New York, Rose Eckel, class of 1914, Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital, to LeGrand Damon, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Damon will live in Middleport, New York.

Recently, Marguerite Schmidt, class of 1911, Houston Heights Sanitarium to James E. Vaughn. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn will live in Houston.

On September 16, at her home in Dayton, Iowa, Mary Johnson, graduate of Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, to Charles W. Mellerup. Mr. and Mrs. Mellerup will live in Eldon, Iowa.

On September 10, in Chicago, Illinois, Charlotte D. Grosscup, graduate of Iowa State University Hospital Training School, to James Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will live in Barnes City, Iowa.

Recently, Catherine Simpson, graduate of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Professor Stevenson.

On August 17, at Washington, D. C., Margaret Fisher, class of 1908, Norfolk Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, to A. B. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will live at Warsaw, Virginia.

On August 18, at Evansville, Wisconsin, Helen Langdon, graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, Illinois, to James R. Harvey, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Harvey will live in Footville, Wisconsin.

DEATHS

On August 29, at East San Diego, California, Mrs. Della McPherson, class of 1890, Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital.

In Audubon, New Jersey, Mrs. Rae Simpson Beebe, class of 1905, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At her home in Canada, Robena L. Harris, class of 1901, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On October 6, Jewell McAllaster, class of 1901, Colorado Training School for Nurses, Denver, Colorado. Miss McAllaster lived a happy and useful life.

On July 25, at her home in LaFayette, Indiana, Minnie Moore, class of 1901, Home Hospital, LaFayette, Indiana.

On September 7, at her home in West LaFayette, Indiana, after several months' illness, Mary Rosebery, class of 1906, Indiana State Soldiers' Home Hospital, West LaFayette, Indiana.

In early summer, at her home in Jamaica, Bermuda, West Indies, Irene Evans, class of 1907, Grace Hospital Training School, New Haven, Connecticut.

On September 24, at her home in New Haven, after a long illness, Mrs. Gabriel Joseph Jackowitz. Mrs. Jackowitz was Ethel May Spaulding, class of 1909, Grace Hospital Training School, New Haven.

On September 25, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Harriet Crosby, class of 1912, Bronson Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

On September 19, at the Omaha General Hospital, Alys J. Baird, class of 1913, Omaha General Hospital. Miss Baird had a kind and happy manner and all who knew her will miss her.

On September 8, at the Boston City Hospital, after a long illness, Annie L. Ray, class of 1890. Her many friends mourn the loss of a faithful nurse.

Recently, Lydia Metz, Walker Hospital, Evansville, Indiana, and district nurse in the same city. She was a noble woman who had done much good among the poor. In her death the city has lost an efficient nurse whose example as a municipal worker and a Christian stands worthy of imitation by all. The Walker Hospital Alumnae Association extended sympathy to her relatives, deeming her a sister-worker and friend whose place could never be filled.

On September 23, at the Central Maine Hospital, Lewiston, Maine, Anna E. Dudley of Clifton Ford, Virginia. Miss Dudley was a graduate of the Central Maine Hospital and had been doing private nursing in Lewiston. Her loss will be mourned by her many friends.

Recently, S. Emma Seiwel, class of 1907, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia. Miss Seiwel enrolled for Red Cross service in 1908 and was among the nurses sent to Hattiesburg in that same year. She also served at Gettysburg during the G. A. R. encampment of 1913 and was one of the few nurses in the country to have earned two service bars. She was also on duty during the inauguration ceremonies of President Taft, but for this no service bar was given.

On October 6, suddenly, at Osborne Hall, New York City, Annie Rhodes, class of 1887, Bellevue Training School for Nurses, and third president of the New York State Nurses' Association. Faithful she was in all her work, faithful to her duties as she saw them in the work of this Association, as its presiding officer, and as district chairman. Faithful to the profession of which she was a long and honored member, especially in the last few weeks in assembling that noble band of nurses who have sailed forth to minister in the work of the Red Cross. In preparing for those who were to make this pilgrimage Miss Rhodes gave of her time without stint and possibly, who knows, overtaxed her vitality. But perhaps more commendable than all these things was her faithfulness to her invalid mother. For fifteen years she gave herself body and soul to that loved one's care, sacrificing, as she was obliged to, many things that she would have found pleasant and profitable in her profession.

To her friends there is no need for any formal memorial but in the circles where Miss Rhodes had labored unremittingly until the very hour of her call came: in the county and state societies among representatives of the Red Cross Society and particularly among the members of her own Alumnae Association, it was felt that one last word might be said with fitness here.

She leaves a vacant place, a gap which must be filled. So in calling for recruits to take this vacancy it seems well to give some thought to what Miss Rhodes stood for, what idea her life's effort sought to convey, what those who come after must expect to uphold, so that of her, and of her life it may indeed be said "No work begun, shall ever pause for Death."

Having for many years been prevented by family duties from the actual work of nurse training, which was the branch of nursing work that particularly appealed to her, Miss Rhodes, at the time of her death had become enrolled as a volunteer worker in the State, County and Red Cross Societies. To this work she gave the closest attention and unremitting toil, spending with unstinted generosity, her none too abundant means on the thousand and one small expenses that arise in such service. Although anxious to secure some position with a salary she was content meanwhile to give her time and labor gratuitously, in committee and secretarial work. She constituted herself a sentry on outpost duty, watching all that went and came to the nursing camp. She was seen at state and national meetings where she went mostly at her own expense, though sometimes as a delegate, keeping a close watch on the trend of nursing affairs. She went to Albany, marking the fluctuations in the tide of public opinion as exhibited in the arguments over the "Nurse Practice Act" in the Legislature, marvelling over the blindness that discerned only the flaws and specks in the bill and that failed to see that it was framed for the protection of the public first and that the safeguarding of the nurses was a necessary adjunct without which public safety was imperilled. Ever and always she was on guard, watching over the prestige of the nursing profession. This movement, that affiliation, how would they affect the nurses? was her unceasing question; and most annoying it was to the more peaceful and lethargic to be constantly goaded to aggressive action against invading and marauding dangers.

The consensus of opinion among those who knew her best, seems to be that her executive ability was not of that highest order which accomplishes great things with small effort. A great deal of labor was involved in her work for she would be satisfied only with the best and the highest; demanding of all who came to her that they measure to the highest standards. She made no failures when, in the

first years after graduation, she worked in Bellevue as head nurse, again as supervising nurse in the Mills Training School for Male Nurses and in the equipment of a large hospital in Montgomery, Alabama. In these positions her work was of the best, but it was not done easily. She often failed to find in others the sincerity of purpose which to her mind was the cardinal virtue without which it was impossible to become the ideal nurse. She vexed her soul over the slackness, the absence of fervor and enthusiasm that began to show itself in the candidates for training, who seemed to display more purpose in finding out what they could get out of nursing than they did in seeking what they could give to the profession. The austere principle which was prominent in her character and which she whimsically referred to as a legacy from her Scotch forebears and which she found a great handicap, became a dominating scourge which ever drove her on, exacting, disciplining, curbing, pushing those for whose professional conduct she considered herself responsible. This, with some experience in private duty nursing which in its turn was made to contribute to her store of data, forms the training that she brought to her wider service in the late years of her life. The need of services given like hers, freely and without reward, will be keenly felt by those who were closely associated with her in the various phases of the nursing activities with which she was identified. In these brief lines her associates unite in expressing the great loss to the nursing profession sustained by her death. She was identified with every movement for the betterment of nurses and many that come after her will profit by the work that she so cheerfully undertook for their benefit.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON, R.N.

VISITING NURSE MANUAL. By Edna L. Foley, R. N. Published under the auspices of The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, by the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago, 104 South Michigan Avenue. Price 25 cents, postage 3 cents. To be ordered directly from the Association or through the JOURNAL Book Department, not for sale in book stores.

Everything relating to the care of the sick poor in their homes and the teaching of hygiene and the prevention of sickness to people of limited education is covered in Miss Foley's Manual. With the exception of certain local references, the book is one that any district nurse must find immensely helpful. Every detail in the care of the patient, instruction of the family, and the keeping of reports is carefully treated and many valuable hints are to be gathered for that most delicate operation, the treatment of the dependent. Charity is no longer regarded as the greatest of the beatitudes, and those who undertake to dispense it have need of great gifts and careful training; for this last, we commend those who enlist in the service of the poor, to Miss Foley.

LECTURES ON COSMETIC TREATMENT. A manual for practitioners. By Dr. Edmund Saalfeld. Translated by J. F. Halls Dally, M.A., M.D., B.C., etc. Price, \$1.75. Paul B. Hoeber, 69 E. 59th Street, New York.

This book is not, as one might infer from the title, a text-book on freckle lotions or pimple salves. It is, indeed, a call to surgeons and general practitioners to take up the small and easily cured skin diseases before they have time to result in those that are graver, and less amenable to treatment. An enormous percentage of people go aside from regular medical care and become the prey of quacks, because they feel that cosmetics are to be held in contempt by all who lay claim to the possession of character and that the inordinately vain, the weak and the silly only, make use of them. So the use of cosmetics becomes listed in the category of the more or less deadly sins which we all stren-

uously deny. Dr. Saalfeld leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader of the importance of strictly scientific treatment of the very least departure from normal conditions of the skin.

THE CARE OF THE SKIN. By Charles James White, M.D., Assistant Professor of Dermatology in Harvard University, The Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

"Some Common Diseases of the Skin and the Simplest Measures by which to Avoid Them" forms the sub-title to this latest addition to the series of booklets known as "Harvard Health Talks," which aims to provide "in easily accessible form, modern authoritative information on medical subjects of general importance." It forms a book which any layman can read with profit and interest. Its teachings are practical and along the lines of preventive medicine. It also enters into the popular crusade against quack remedies. Instead of suggestions for strictly professional and scientific treatment, it offers sound advice, entailing hygienic measures including care in diet. When simple general measures for the prevention of disease have been faithfully tried without the desired result, then the reader is advised to seek a specialist the best of his kind, and having given himself into the doctor's hands, to faithfully follow the treatment prescribed.

BACTERIOLOGY FOR NURSES. By Isabel McIsaac, R.N., Author of "Primary Nursing Technique;" "Hygiene for Nurses;" "Hygiene for the Use of Public Schools." Late superintendent United States Army Nurse Corps. The MacMillan Company, New York. Second Edition. Price, \$1.25.

For the many friends of the late Isabel McIsaac and particularly for her pupils this book will possess a singularly melancholy interest, as it represents, in its revision, one of the latest of many well-done tasks from her hand. By many, "Bacteriology for Nurses" is considered Miss McIsaac's best book. Its revision brings the book in line with the latest discoveries in bacteriology and its teaching, as in the earlier edition, is designed to meet the needs of nurses and particularly of pupil nurses. To quote the author, "No attempt has been made to do more than to endeavor to bring the essentials of an enormous subject into practical arrangement, which will serve to introduce young nurses to one of the most important phases of nursing, viz.: the prevention of infection."

The original plan of the book is retained; and as before includes a schedule for laboratory work.

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